

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2027.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the PROMOTION of SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held in MANCHESTER, from the 3rd to the 10th of October next.

President.

The Right Hon. EARL of SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

President of the Council.

The Right Hon. LORD BROUGHTON.

President of the Department.

1. The Hon. George Denman, Q.C. M.P.
2. The Right Hon. H. Austin Bruce, M.P.
3. William Farr, Esq., M.D. F.R.S.
4. Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart.

PAPERS must be sent in to "The Secretary," 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C., before the 30th of September.

TICKETS.—Members' Tickets, admitting to the Annual Meeting, and entitling them to a Copy of the "Transactions," One Guinea; Associates' Tickets, only admitting to the Annual Meeting, 10s.; Transferable Tickets, for Ladies only, 15s. Societies and other Public Bodies may become Corporate Members on payment of Two Guineas, which will entitle them to be represented by Three Delegates, and to receive a Copy of the "Transactions." On all the chief Railways, Return Tickets to Manchester for the Congress will be issued at a single fare, on production of a Printed Voucher, which may be had on application.

For fuller information, apply to the General Office, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.; or the Local Office, 2, Essex Chambers, Essex-street, Manchester.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street, London.—The Sixteenth Session will commence on MONDAY, the 1st OCTOBER. Prospectuses of the course of study may be had on application to the Registrar.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—THE BRITISH MUSEUM will be CLOSED on the 1st, and RE-OPENED on the 8th of September. No Visitor can possibly be admitted from the 1st to the 7th of September, inclusive.

British Museum, 1, WINTER JONES, Principal Librarian.

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.—Those old Pupils who may be willing to contribute to a TESTIMONIAL to DR. MAYOR, on his Retirement from the Head-Mastership, are requested to communicate with the Rev. BLOMFIELD JACKSON, or the Rev. C. W. KETT, King's College.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Session 1866-67.

THE SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 8th. INTRODUCTORY LECTURE at 3 P.M., by Professor H. J. ROBY, M.A. Subject: The Importance and Position of Law as a subject of General Education.

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Seely, M.A.
Greek—Professor Malden, M.A.
Sanskrit—Professor Goldstick.
Hebrew (Goldstick Professorship)—Professor Marks.
Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.
Telugu—Professor C. P. Brown.
Marathi—Teacher, Mr. W. S. Price.
Hindustani and Hindi—Teacher, the Rev. F. G. Ullmann.
Bengali—Teacher, Mr. Goolam Hyder.
Gujarathi—Teacher, Mr. Rustomjee.
Hindii Law—Professor E. F. Wood, Esq.
English Language and Literature—Professor H. Morley.
French Language and Literature—Professor Cassel, LL.D.
Italian Language and Literature—Professor G. Volpe.
German Language and Literature—Professor Heimann, Ph.D.
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, M.A. F.R.S.
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.
Mathematical Physics—Professor Hirst, Ph.D. F.R.S.
Experimental Physics—Professor Foster, B.A.
Physiology—Professor Sharpey, LL.D. M.D. F.R.S.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Prof. Williamson, F.R.S.
Civil Engineering—Professor Pole, F.R.S. M.I.C.E.
Architecture—Professor Hatcher, F.R.S. F.I.R.A.
Geology (Goldstick Professorship)—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Drawing—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
Botany—Professor Oliver, F.R.S.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professorship vacant.
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Seely, M.A.
Political Economy—Professor J. E. Cairnes, M.A.
Law—Professor J. A. Russell, LL.B.
Jurisprudence—Professor H. J. Roby, M.A.

RESIDENCE of STUDENTS.—Some of the Professors receive Students to reside with them; and in the Office of the College there is kept a Register of Persons who receive Boarders into their Families. The Registrar will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Prospectuses and the Regulations for Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, October 1st.

The School will open on Tuesday, September 25th.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August 21st, 1866.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE.

Principal.—E. S. BEESLY, M.A., Oxon, Professor of History in University College, London; and late Assistant-Master of Marlborough College.

Vice-Principal.—GEORGE C. DE MORGAN, M.A., London.

Students at University College are received into the Hall, and reside under College discipline. There are 22 Sets of Rooms, some of which are now Vacant, at Rents varying from 10s. to 50s. the Session.

The HALL will OPEN for the Session in OCTOBER NEXT, at the same time as University College.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Fund have founded Three Scholarships, each tenable for three years. One being awarded to the Candidate passing highest in the June Matriculation of the University of London.

For particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, or to the Principal.

M. BERKELEY HALL, Hon. Sec.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES.

FACULTY OF ARTS. ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.—Three of 30l. per annum, tenable for three years. Competitive Examination in Classics, Mathematics, and Physics, at the end of September or beginning of October.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE. ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.—Three of the value respectively of 30l., 30l. and 10l. each, tenable for two years. Competitive Examination in Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, the last week in September.

ANDREWS PRIZES at the END of EVERY SESSION.—Two of 20l., dependent on the result of the Class Examinations in Classics and Mathematics respectively, to Students of one year's standing.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.—At the end of every Session two of 50l., dependent on the result of the Class Examinations in Classics and Mathematics respectively, to Students of two years' standing.

JEWS' COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIP ANNUALLY.—A Scholarship of 15l. a year, tenable for two years, available for Classes of either Faculty, Arts or Medicine, to the Student of the Faculty of Arts of no more than one year's standing in the College, of whatever religious denomination, and wherever previously educated, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

JOSEPH HUME and RICARDO SCHOLARSHIPS in POLITICAL ECONOMY, and JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP in JURISPRUDENCE.—Each of 30l. a year, tenable for three years. Competition in November of each year for one of these Scholarships.

ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP, annually, on the 16th of June, for the promotion of the study of Surgery. 45l. per annum, tenable for three years.

FILLITER EXHIBITION, annually in October, 30l., for proficiency in Pathological Anatomy.

The Regulations concerning these Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes, Prospectuses of the Courses of Instruction in both Faculties of the College, Information respecting the Degrees, Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes of the University of London, and respecting the Examinations of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, may be obtained on application, in person or by letter, at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1866.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head-Master.—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, M.A. F.R.S.

Vice-Master.—E. R. HOPKINS, Esq., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

HENRY MALDEN, M.A., Professor of Greek in the College, has charge of the highest Greek Class.

THE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 25th, for New Pupils, at 9.30 A.M. All the Boys must appear in their places on Wednesday, the 28th September, at 9.30. The hours of attendance are from 9.30 to 3.45. Of this time one hour is allowed for recreation and dinner. The playground is spacious, and contains a Gymnasium and Five Courts. The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography (Physical and Political), Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Social Science, and Drawing. The School Session is divided into three Terms. Fee 7l. per term. Gymnastics and Fencing extra.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

CLASSES FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS.

These Classes are for Pupils between the ages of Seven and Nine, who are kept wholly apart from the older Boys. They have the use of the playground, and the hours of lessons and recreation are so arranged as to differ from those of the older Boys. Fee for each term 6s., and 3s. 6d. for Stationery.

Hours of attendance are from 9.30 to 3.30, in which time two hours altogether are allowed for recreation and dinner.

Discipline is maintained without corporal punishment. A Monthly Report of the progress and conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

The School is very near the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and within a few minutes' walk of other railways.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, October 1st.

The Session of the Faculty of Arts and Laws will commence on Monday, October 8th.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August 21st, 1866.

TESTIMONIAL to Mr. CASE on his Retirement from the Vice-Mastership of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL. Former Pupils and their Friends are invited to subscribe. Circulars containing details may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. EDMOND W. STUBBS, Univ. Coll. London, W.C., to whom also Cheques and P.O. Orders may be made payable.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

THE COLLEGE SESSION for 1866-67 will begin on TUESDAY, the 16th of October, when the Examinations will commence. The College Lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine will begin on November 1st; the Law Lectures on December 1st. Fifty-five Junior and Senior Scholarships, varying in value from 10l. to 40l., are awarded by Annual Examination in the several departments, with the Exhibitions founded by Dr. Sullivan, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Charter. The payments for these will be sent from the Council to the beneficiaries.

Scholars are exempted from one-half of the Class Fees.

All Fees must be paid in full before the names are entered on the roll.

The ordinary Classes embrace the Branches required for Examinations for the Civil Service.

Further information will be found in the Belfast Queen's College Calendar for 1866; or may be had, on application, from the Registrar.

By order of the President.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST, July, 1866.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS in GENERAL EDUCATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXAMINATIONS in General Education by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, for the years 1866-67, will take place at the following periods, viz.: SATURDAY, October 27, 1866, SATURDAY, November 10, 1866, SATURDAY, April 27, 1867, and SATURDAY, July 27, 1867; and on each occasion the Examination will be continued on the succeeding Monday.

Intending Students of Medicine are reminded that a Certificate of having passed the above Examinations, or one of those recognized by the General Medical Council as equivalent to it, is required before their names can be enrolled in the Register of Medical Students.

Lists of the Subjects of Examination, and all other Information, can be had from the Office of either College.

D. R. HALDANE, Secretary to the Royal College of Physicians.
JAMES SIMSON, Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sept 1, 1866.

THE PRESS.—A YOUNG MAN, aged 29, respectfully connected and fully qualified, offers his SERVICES as Publisher, Assistant-Publisher, or Reader, Country not objected to. First-class references, and security if desired.—ALPHA, Post-Office, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

LITERARY EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—AMANCENSIS, LIBRARIAN, or CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.—The Advertiser, for some years connected with the Province Press, has a good knowledge of French and Book-keeping, and can undertake to prepare Copy for the Press.—Address C. A. H., 22, Belmont-street, Chalk Farm-road, N.W.

TO LITERARY MEN.—AN ENGAGEMENT for two or three months is open to a well-informed, vigorous Writer on Foreign Policy; views must be Liberal.—Apply by letter post paid, to W. E. G., 10, Pembroke-road, Cambridge-road, Kilburn.

LITERARY.—An Oxford First-Class Man, M.A., Member of a good Club, and holding an Appointment in London under Government, will supply LONDON CORRESPONDENCE, weekly or otherwise, on moderate terms.—Address OXON, care of Mr. Cornish, 297, Holborn.

THE PRESS.—WANTED, by a Young Man, aged 39, fully qualified, a SITUATION as Publisher, Assistant-Publisher, or to all any appointment of trust. First-class references, and security, if desired.—BETA, Messrs. Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, &c.—MR. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row, will be glad to receive particulars of COPYRIGHTS for disposal, LIBRARIES for sale by Private Contract, MANUSCRIPTS requiring Publishers, &c. Apply to Mr. HOLMES, Agent for the Sale of Literary Property, 48, Paternoster-row.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, AND OTHERS.—THE COPYRIGHT of a most valuable ANNUAL TO BE SOLD, on very advantageous Terms. In the hands of an enterprising Person, a certain most lucrative return. Satisfactory reasons for selling.—Address, with real Name and Address, G. F., 2, Vigo-street, W.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and PRINTERS.—MR. HOLMES is instructed to SELL an old-established BUSINESS in the Country. In same hands between twenty and thirty years. Returns nearly 1,800l. a year. 200l. to Rent, 34l.—Apply to Mr. HOLMES, Valuer and Accountant to the Trade, 48, Paternoster-row.

TO PRINTERS.—MR. HOLMES is instructed to SELL a very desirable BUSINESS near Charing Cross and Leicester-square, 800l. to 700l. required. Steam Power, two Machines, several Presses, and a large assortment of Type. Connection safe, and capable of being much extended.—Apply to Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

A PROSPECTUS of a New Work on the LIFE and WRITINGS of SHAKESPEARE, printed for Subscribers only, to be profusely illustrated by Wood Engravings, will be sent free to any persons forwarding their Names and Addresses, legibly written, to J. O. HALLIWELL, Esq., No. 6, St. Mary's-place, West Brompton, near London.

A CONTRIBUTOR to one of the Quarterlies is willing to undertake the Temporary or Permanent EDITORSHIP of a High-class Journal, Magazine, &c., or to supply Articles on Literature, Politics, &c.—Apply to X. Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

SKETCHING from NATURE.—A Lady of considerable position as an Artist, WISHES a COMPANION for the Autumn, either as Friend or Pupil.—Address Y. Z. A. B., Post-Office, Camelford.

A CIVIL ENGINEER, of many years' standing, and having Dock and Bridge Works in hand, has a VACANCY in his Office for an OUT-DOOR PUPIL. Premium required.—Address R. K. W., Mr. Henry Green's Advertisement Office, 119, Chancery-lane, W.C.

SECRETARY.—A Gentleman of 30, educated at Oxford, of high character and talent, a thorough Classical and Mathematical Scholar, desires an ENGAGEMENT as SECRETARY to a Nobleman or to a Learned Society. Every required reference given.—Address A. G. M., Adams & Francis, Advertising Agents, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO ARTISTS' COLOURMEN and STATIONERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY of considerable experience, an ENGAGEMENT in either of the above Book-keeping and Correspondence. Good references. Salary, 60l. per annum.—Address Y. Z., 67, High-street, Marylebone.

THE EYRE DEFENCE AND AID FUND.

At a Meeting of the Committee, held August 29th, at 9, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

THOMAS CARLYLE, Esq., in the Chair,

it was resolved:—

1. That the title of the Fund should be altered from "The Eyre Testimonial and Defence Fund" to "The Eyre Defence and Aid Fund."

2. That those who approve of the vigorous and determined manner in which Governor Eyre suppressed the insurrection in Jamaica should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions.

Subscriptions to be paid to the credit of "The Eyre Defence and Aid Fund," with the "United Service Company," Bankers and Army and Navy Agents, 9, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

HAMILTON HUME, Hon. Sec.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY,

20, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
Is Open Daily from 10 to 5, for the Study of Chemistry, under the direction of

Mr. ARTHUR VACHER.

Terms, 12s. per Quarter, including Gas, Apparatus, Chemicals, &c.

EVENING CLASS, suitable to Gentlemen preparing for Examination, 11. per Month, meets twice a week.
Analyses of Waters, &c., executed.

ST. MARY'S HALL, ST. MARY'S ROAD,

CANONBURY, near LONDON, N.
English and French Institution for Ladies, on the Principles of Queen's College (Established 1849).

There are Vacancies for TWO RESIDENT PUPILS.

SARAH NORTHCROFT, Principal.

The College will RE-OPEN (D.V.) September 13.

Ladies wishing to take instruction in any branch of Education can be received as Boarders for a Term or longer.

SARAH NORTHCROFT, Principal.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL

SCHOOL.—THE SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, October 1, at 2 o'clock P.M., with an Introductory Address by Mr. Haynes Walton.

At this Hospital the Medical Appointments, including five House-Surgeons, the annual value of which exceeds six many Scholarships of 50l. each, and a resident Registrarship at 100l. per annum, are open to the Pupils without fee. It has Obstetric and Ophthalmic Departments, and a Children's Ward (in the new wing). The Clinical and Pathological Instruction is carefully organized.

For Prospectus, Entry, and full Information as to Prizes, &c., apply to any of the Medical Officers and Lecturers, or to

ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—THE ADDRESSES

ON MEDICAL EDUCATION delivered at ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Fiddington, by the ARCH-BISHOP OF YORK (1864), Professor OWEN (1865), and Professor HUXLEY (1866), MAY BE OBTAINED, together with the Prospectus for the ensuing Winter Session, on application to

ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

—The Carriage and Deposit of Dangerous Goods Act (1866) and the Storage of Petroleum Act (1868).

WHEREAS by the Carriage and Deposit of Dangerous Goods Act (1866), it is provided, that the goods or article commonly known as Nitro-glycerine, or Glycerine Oil, shall be deemed to be specially dangerous, and that its storage in any quantity shall be regulated by licence under the Petroleum Act (1868); and whereas the Metropolitan Board of Works is the Local Authority for the Metropolitan and suburbs of the City of London and certain Dock and Harbour Authorities, and authorized by the said Petroleum Act to grant licences for the storage of dangerous goods, therefore the said Board do hereby give Notice, that applications must be made to the Board for Licences to receive or store specially dangerous goods, or any quantity thereof, subject to the requirements of and according to the said Statutes.

(Signed) JOHN POLLARD, Clerk of the Board.
Spring Gardens, August 10, 1866.

THE ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS

CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near Croydon (late at Stamford-hill).

Under the patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN.

HELP for those made FATHERLESS by CHOLERA.

In the belief that many will be ready to present thank-offerings for their escape from this dreadful calamity, and to show sympathy with the sufferers, the Board of Management of the above Asylum invite all such to aid them by LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS in alleviating the misery and want thus suddenly thrown upon many Widows and Orphans.

FIVE CHILDREN, whose fathers have died of Cholera, will be ELECTED IN JANUARY NEXT in addition to the Twenty usually elected. Children are eligible from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Donations and subscriptions thankfully received at the Office, No. 10, Poultry, E.C., where forms of petition and all information can be obtained between the hours of 10 and 6.

THOS. W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

The Trustees are desirous of appointing an ASSISTANT

LECTURER to aid the Professors of Classics and Mathematics in the instruction of their Junior Classes.

Information as to the Emoluments of the Office, and other particulars, may be obtained on application by letter, addressed to the Principal, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester, not later than the 15th September instant.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.

JOHN P. ASTON, Secretary to the Trustees.

KENSINGTON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

30, KENSINGTON-SQUARE, W.

Head-Master—F. NASH, Esq., late Principal of Farington,

Nelthorpe Hills;

Assisted by

E. THELWALL, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge;

Professor HUGHES, Esq., King's College, London;

and others.

Tuition Fee: Twelve, Nine, or Six Guineas per Annum

Board and Tuition: 48l. or 40l.

Pupils of this School took Honours at the last Oxford Local Examination.

Term begins September 10.—Prospectuses on application.

MENTAL AFFECTIONS.—A Physician.

residing within an easy distance of London by rail, has at the present time VACANCIES in his house for TWO LADIES and ONE GENTLEMAN. This House has been established over 60 years for the reception of ten high-class Patients only.—Address M. D., care of Messrs. Whicker & Blaise, 67, St. James's-st., S.W.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 5th Geo. IV.

MASTERS.**Rector.**

The Rev. James Stephen Hodson, D.D. F.R.S.E., of Balliol and Merton Colleges, Oxford.

Classical Masters.

Henry Wedr, University of Edinburgh, and M.A. of Calus College, Cambridge.

James Carmichael, University of Edinburgh.

James Clyde, LL.D., University of Glasgow.

John Alexander Banks, M.A., University of Edinburgh.

Mathematical Master.

William Williams, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Assistant Mathematical Master.

John S. Mackay, M.A., University of St. Andrews.

Master of the French Language and Literature.

J. G. E. Macleod, B.L.L., and Agrégé of the University of Paris.

Master of the German Language and Literature.

A. N. Meyerowicz, LL.B. of the University of Berlin.

Master of the English Language and Literature.

William F. Collier, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

Master for Physic and Clinical Engineering.

Lieutenant John Mackie.

Writing and Arithmetic Master.

J. Dalziel Maclean.

Assistant Arithmetic Master.

Evan Stewart.

Drawing Master.

Walter Ferguson.

Master for Architectural and Engineering Drawing.

Walter Carmichael.

Teachers of Fencing and Gymnastics.

Captain and Mr. Henry Roland.

The SCHOOL will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, October 1st, when the First or Junior Class will be formed by Dr. Clyde. Copies of the Prospectus of the School may be obtained at the Lodge, from the Janitor, or at 21, St. Andrew-square, from Mr. Fattison, Clerk to the Directors, who will be happy to answer any inquiries.

Boarders are received by the Rector and several of the Masters. Edinburgh Academy, August 27th, 1866.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—THE MEDICAL SESSION

commences in OCTOBER. The Introductory Address will be given by the President, the Right Hon. Sir LAURENCE PEELE, on MONDAY, the 1st of October, at Two o'clock.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Physicians—G. H. Barlow, M.D.; Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.;

Assistant Physicians—S. Wilks, M.D.; F. W. Pavy, M.D. F.R.S.;

W. Moxon, M.D.

Surgeons—Edward Cook, Esq.; John Hilton, Esq. F.R.S.; John

Birkett, Esq.; Alfred Poland, Esq.

Assistant Surgeons—J. Cooper Forster, Esq.; T. Bryant, Esq.;

Arthur Durham, Esq.

Obstetric Physician—John Oldham, M.D.

Assistant Obstetric Physician—J. Braxton Hicks, M.D. F.R.S.

Surgeon-Dentist—J. Salter, Esq. F.R.S.

Surgeon-Aurist—J. Hinton, Esq.

Eye Infirmary—John F. France, Esq., Consulting Surgeon;

Alfred Poland, Esq., Surgeon; Chas. Bader, Esq., Assistant

Surgeon.

LECTURERS.—WINTER SESSION.

Medicine—Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.; S. Wilks, M.D.

Surgery—John Birkett, Esq.; Alfred Poland, Esq.

Anatomy—J. Cooper Forster, Esq.; Arthur Durham, Esq.

Physiology—F. W. Pavy, M.D. F.R.S.

Chemistry—Alfred Taylor, M.D. F.R.S.

Experimental Philosophy—C. Hilton Farge, M.D.

Demonstrations on the greater part of which is appropriated to the

Smith, M.D.; John Phillips, M.B.

Demonstrations on Morbid Anatomy—Walter Moxon, M.D.

LECTURERS.—SUMMER SESSION.

Demonstrations on Cutaneous Diseases—S. Wilks, M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence—John Birkett, Esq., M.D. F.R.S.

Maternal Medicine—S. O. Habershon, M.D. F.R.S.

Midwifery—H. Oldham, M.D., and J. Braxton Hicks, M.D.

F.R.S.

Ophthalmic Surgery—A. Poland, Esq., and C. Bader, Esq.

Pathology—Walter Moxon, M.D.

Comparative Anatomy—P. H. P. Smith, M.D.

Use of the Microscope—Arthur Durham, Esq.

Botany—C. Johnson, Esq.

Practical Chemistry—T. Stevenson, M.D.

Demonstrations on Manipulative and Operative Surgery—T.

Bryant, Esq.

Vaccination—J. Braxton Hicks, M.D. F.R.S.

The Hospital contains 600 Beds. Special Clinical Instruction

given by the Physicians in Ward-pat for the most interesting

cases.

Clinical Lectures—Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery—Weekly.

Lying-in-Charity—Number of cases attended annually about

200.

30 Beds for Diseases of Women. 30 Beds for Ophthalmic cases.

Museum of Anatomy, Pathology, and Comparative Anatomy—

Curator, W. Moxon, M.D.—contains 10,000 Specimens, 4,000 Draw-

ings and Diagrams, an unique Collection of Anatomical Models,

and a Series of 400 Models of Skin Diseases.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory

testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required

to pay 40l. for the first year, 40l. for the second, and 10l. for every

subsequent year of attendance, or 100l. in one payment entitles a

Student to a Perpetual Ticket.

Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Obstetric Residents

and Dressers in the Eye Clinics are selected from the Students

according to merit. A Resident House-Surgeon is appointed every

four months from those Students who have obtained the College

Diploma.

Six Scholarships, varying in value from 25l. to 40l. each, will

be awarded at the close of each Summer Session for general pro-

ficiency.

Two Gold Medals will be given by the Treasurer—one for Medi-

cine and one for Surgery.

A Voluntary Examination will take place at Entrance in

Elementary Classics and Mathematics. The first three Candidates

will receive respectively 25l., 20l., and 15l.

Several of the Lecturers have Vacancies for Resident Private

Pupils.

Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students,

and give any further information required.

Guy's Hospital, August, 1866.

BOARD.—A Physician, in a most healthy

Watering place, in the West of England, can offer UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES, at a delightful winter residence.—Address DELTA, 10, Upper Victoria-place, Clifton.

DR. DRESSER can now receive into his Studio,

as ARTICLED PUPILS, One or Two respectable Youths, who may desire to follow the Profession of Consulting Ornamentist and Practical Designer.—North End, Fulham, S.W., London.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—WERNI-

GERODE in HARTZ, PRUSSIA.—Friedrich AUGUSTA ZEITZSCH, Principal of this superior Protestant Establishment, is now in England, and will remain here till Michaelmas. Parents desirous of securing for their Daughters the advantage of a good religious education and a thorough knowledge of German, Arts, Trade, &c., and a thorough knowledge of German, combined with a residence in the most healthy part of the Harz Mountains, will find this a desirable opportunity. Highest references.—Address A. Z., 4, Shornden Villas, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

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LIAM WATSON, B.A., formerly of Oakley-square, London, will be able to RECEIVE, on or after September 20th, Two additional PUPILS, to prepare for Matriculation or for Degrees in the Universities, for a month.—For particulars apply to Mr. WATSON, Oakley House, Wellington-place, Reading.

MATRICULATION, Jan., 1867.—The

SPECIAL CLASS, conducted by Cambridge Graduates (Warranted, First-class Honours in Arts and Natural Sciences Honours), will RE-COMMENCE on September 3rd. Demonstrations in a Laboratory.—CANTAB, 4, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.

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SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Prospectuses may be obtained at the School, and of Messrs. Relife Brothers, School Bookellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

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UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

Session 1866-67.

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Lord Rector—EARL RUSSELL, K.G. LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal—P. C. CAMPBELL, D.D.

I.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

The SESSION commences on MONDAY, the 29th October, and closes on FRIDAY, 5th April. The LECTURES begin on TUESDAY, 5th November.

CLASSES.	PROFESSORS.	HOURS.	CLASS FEES.
JUNIOR GREEK	WILLIAM D. GEDDES, M.A., and Assistant ..	9 to 10 A.M., and 11 A.M. to 12 P.M.	£2 3 0
SENIOR GREEK	WILLIAM D. GEDDES, M.A., and Assistant ..	10 to 11 A.M., and 12 P.M. to 1 P.M.	2 3 0
JUNIOR LATIN	ROBERT MACLEURE, LL.D., and Assistant ..	10 to 11 A.M., and 12 P.M. to 1 P.M.	2 3 0
SENIOR LATIN	ROBERT MACLEURE, LL.D., and Assistant ..	11 A.M. to 12 P.M.	2 3 0
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	ALEXANDER BAIN, M.A.	11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday ..	1 1 0
LOGIC	ALEXANDER BAIN, M.A.	11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Tuesday and Thursday; 12 to 1 P.M. daily ..	3 3 0
JUNIOR MATHEMATICS	FREDERICK FULLER, M.A., and Assistant ..	9 to 10 A.M., and 12 to 1 P.M.	2 3 0
SENIOR MATHEMATICS	FREDERICK FULLER, M.A., and Assistant ..	10 to 11 A.M.	2 3 0
MORAL PHILOSOPHY	WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A.	9 to 10 A.M. daily; 11 to 12 A.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday ..	3 3 0
JUNIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	DAVID THOMSON, M.A., and Assistant ..	9 to 10 A.M. daily; 11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday ..	3 3 0
SENIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	DAVID THOMSON, M.A., and Assistant ..	10 to 11 A.M.	1 1 0
NATURAL HISTORY	JAMES NICOL, F.R.S.E.	2 to 3 P.M.	3 3 0

The Fee for Students taking a Senior Class in any subject, without previous attendance on the Junior Class in the same subject, is £2 3s. Matriculation Fee, 11s. For the Degree of M.A., 11s. 6d. for each of three Examinations.

The Course of Study for the Degree of M.A. embraces two years' attendance on Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, and one on English Literature, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural History. Any student, who, at the time of his entrance to the University, shall, on examination, be found qualified to attend the Higher Classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, shall be admitted to such Higher Class or Classes, without having attended the first or Junior Class or Classes.

BURSARIES.

The Annual Bursary Competition will begin on Monday, 29th October, at 9 A.M., on which occasion there will be offered thirty-eight Bursaries, which shall be open to the patronage of the University, and seven in that of the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen. All but ten are open without restriction. They are tenable during the four years of the Curriculum, and the following annual value:—Two of 200; five of 150; one of 120; one of 100; one of 80; one of 70; one of 60; one of 50; one of 40; one of 30; one of 20; one of 10; one of 5; one of 2; one of 1; one of 0.5; one of 0.25; one of 0.125; one of 0.0625; one of 0.03125; one of 0.015625; one of 0.0078125; one of 0.00390625; one of 0.001953125; one of 0.0009765625; one of 0.00048828125; one of 0.000244140625; one of 0.0001220703125; one of 0.00006103515625; one of 0.000030517578125; one of 0.0000152587890625; one of 0.00000762939453125; one of 0.000003814697265625; one of 0.0000019073486328125; one of 0.00000095367431640625; one of 0.000000476837158203125; one of 0.0000002384185791015625; one of 0.00000011920928955078125; one of 0.000000059604644775390625; one of 0.0000000298023223876953125; one of 0.00000001490116119384765625; one of 0.000000007450580596923828125; one of 0.0000000037252902984619140625; one of 0.00000000186264514923095703125; 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On view the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

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No. LXXXIX. for SEPTEMBER, is Now Ready.

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- I. MR. GEORGE MACDONALD'S NOVELS.
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- IV. THE PHILOSOPHY OF ARISTOTLE.
- V. THE ENGLISH PULPIT.
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Edited by **W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.**

Contents for SEPTEMBER. No. DLXIX.

- I. OPHIR, the LAND of GOLD.
- II. THE SPIRIT'S PROPHECY. By Mrs. Bushy. Part II.
- III. ABOUT "PROGRESS by ANTAGONISM" in FRIENDSHIP and LOVE. By Francis Jacox.
- IV. WANDERINGS THROUGH ITALY. By Dr. Ramage.
- V. ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, CORNWALL. By Nicholas Michell.
- VI. IDALIA. Book V. Chap. XI.
- VII. VICTOR HUGO. By Cyrus Redding.
- VIII. THE TEMPTED and the TEMPTERS.
- IX. AUSTRIA: a Sonnet.
- X. EUROPEAN and CHINESE DIVINATION by GEOMANCY.

In the October Number will be commenced a NEW NOVEL, entitled,

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

LITERATURE

Oxford University Extension. Report on the Foundation of a New College or Hall.
(Macmillan & Co.)

THE exclusiveness of Oxford is mainly, if not altogether, due to the collegiate system from which the University derives the more distinctive features of her tone and culture, and which is so paramount over all the other influences of her academic life that it requires a considerable effort to think of the University—the great school for students and the parent of learned men—apart from the establishments in which her scholars are lodged and taught. The growth of the colleges has dwarfed the tree of which they are offshoots, and in proportion as they have grown in number, vigour and material prosperity, the University has become more and more the seminary of a class, instead of what many thoughtful persons would wish it to be, and many of its earlier benefactors desired it to be—a school for the entire nation. Her members, no doubt, speak of themselves as Oxford men, and magnify the claims of their Alma Mater when they are drawn into the excitements of a University election; and a very considerable number of her graduates—for the most part to be found within the ranks of the clerical order—cherish a reverential love for Oxford as a whole, that is not in any way limited or qualified by a more intense affection for one of her parts; but when full allowance has been made for the conventional expressions of her members, and the hold which the University, in the strictest sense of the word, still possesses on the affections of her clergy, it remains a fact that, to the average Oxford man, his college, especially if it be one of the more distinguished houses, is a much nearer object of concern than the parent foundation. The college shuts the University out of sight. Whereas the latter is but a system, with a machinery for the control of examinations and the distribution of degrees, the former is a home, in which he has studied, made friendships, and gained personal influence. The pursuits, honours, traditions, and peculiar usages of this home make up seven-eighths of the sum of his academic happiness and pride. He exults over its good and mourns over its evil fortune; the members who lessen its repute and influence with the outer world are odious to him; in his pastimes as well as his hours of study—on the river or the cricket-ground no less than in the lecture-room and in his private reading—he is spurred to exertion by the hope that his efforts may bring fresh *éclat* to his peculiar fraternity, that his successes will redound to its glory, that his triumphs will win him the admiration of its members. He is chiefly ambitious of University honours because by bearing them away he will convert them into college distinctions. He is an "Oxford man," but he prefers to be designated by the name of his college, and to be mentioned as a "Balliol man," or a "Christ-Church man."

Of course, the system which has engrossed so large a share of the functions and influence of the University stands in no need of apologists, and suffers from no lack of admirers. Success may in most cases be fairly construed as proof of merit of some sort; and the reasons for the growth and vigour of the collegiate system are at the same time so manifest and so honourable that no one regards them with surprise or unreserved dissatisfaction. Although our attachment to the system is not without a qualification, its advantages preponderate so greatly over

its disadvantages that we should not witness its abolition or great relaxation without regretful apprehension. If it is fairly chargeable with a certain amount of evil result, in so far as it secures employment for a considerable number of inferior tutors, and compels a small though not unimportant percentage of the industrious undergraduates to waste valuable time in attendance on lecturers who are not at the same time competent and zealous, it is, on the other hand, to be commended in a far higher degree for the general efficiency with which it discharges the functions of instruction and the conscientious concern which it shows to foster studious habits amongst the younger members of the University. But its chief recommendation must be based on the means which it provides for the moral discipline of the young men confided to its care. The advantages which it unquestionably possesses in this respect over any conceivable sort of free-studentship system, and also over any such relaxed collegiate system as that which works successfully enough at Cambridge, induce us to concur with the authors of this proposal for university extension in thinking that, so far as Oxford is concerned, the maintenance of her collegiate plan should be jealously guarded. Still it cannot be denied that the system has its drawbacks, amongst the chief of which may be mentioned the great costliness of residence, certain obvious temptations to extravagant living, and the consequent exclusion of persons who do not belong to the comparatively wealthy classes of society. The maintenance of so many establishments, capable of receiving altogether only a small number of residents, falls heavily on the poorer students, each of whom is thereby required to expend on lodging, food, attendance and tuition a sum that greatly exceeds the price for which the same commodities can be purchased by an undergraduate of Edinburgh or London. Regard being had to the system which it is felt desirable to maintain, each separate charge in the college bill of an Oxford undergraduate is reasonable enough; but the sum of the accounts for six months' residence is so high that, by themselves and without the additional burdens of the personal expenditure required of an undergraduate apart from the necessities supplied by his college authorities, they place an Oxford residence far beyond the reach of the poorer grades of our great middle class, and still further beyond the means of studious mechanics and such other poor scholars as could formerly command the culture of the University. Indeed, the college system is so necessarily attended with expenses which are not attached to a system of free studentship, that even in the cheap hall at Durham, the college bills amount to 60*l.* per annum, a sum which, although it includes every actual necessary, represents a rate of expenditure which puts the least costly kind of residence at this comparatively inexpensive university beyond the attainment of a vast and rapidly growing number of Englishmen for whom it is desirable to provide academic culture.

But at Oxford the bills periodically distributed by college bursars represent only a small part of the expense which is directly attributable to the college system. By bringing into social intercourse young men of various degrees of material prosperity, the system encourages a liberal scale of personal expenditure, even where it does not offer temptations to culpable and ruinous extravagance. Here we have the grand defect of the system; and it is a defect to which Oxford dons pay too little heed. Oxford tutors may be divided, so far as this feature of the

case is concerned, into two classes; those who recognize with approval, or at least without dissatisfaction, the stimulus to extravagance, thinking that its ill effects on the poorer men who thrust themselves into the aristocratic University are more than compensated by the *éclat* derived to the University from its general repute for the wealth and luxurious habits of its members; and those more earnest and conscientious men who prefer to look away from a painful fact, and to persuade themselves that it either has no real existence, or is greatly exaggerated by the enemies of Oxford. With some persons this blindness commences in an amiable endeavour to counteract the deleterious influence by assuming that antagonistic considerations render it wholly inoperative. In these cases it usually happens that the assumption soon becomes a genuine belief, and that the words which were at first merely a protest against a tendency become a sincere declaration of opinion that the tendency does not exist. With other persons the false judgment is the result of natural disinclination to see anything wrong in a system from which they derive a large measure of personal influence and prosperity. By what steps the proposers of this scheme of university extension have arrived at their conclusion on this point we do not venture to inquire; but it is worthy of observation, that whilst they are projecting a plan for admitting poor students to Oxford, under conditions that shall guard them against temptations to extravagance, they maintain that "in those colleges in which the general scale of living is not expensive, the position of a really poor man is quite understood and recognized. In no place in the world, probably, is poverty a less bar to joining in general society." Holding this opinion, it is somewhat remarkable that the advocates of university extension have not contemplated the possibility of achieving their purpose by inducing some of the more economical colleges to build rooms for the accommodation of poor students, who should be required to pay for their maintenance and tuition only such sums as would defray the actual cost of their entertainment. If Pembroke, Worcester, Wadham, St. John's, and Jesus would make arrangements to receive twenty poor students, for a payment of one sovereign or thirty shillings per week for each student, whilst in residence, accommodation would be provided for the hundred poor scholars for whom it is proposed to build a new Hall.

The advantages of such a plan over the scheme proposed by the writers of this Report are obvious. The expense of building new rooms within the walls of the existing colleges would be trifling in comparison with the cost of a new Hall, standing on its own ground. If the present colleges undertook to meet the demand for university extension in this manner, they could instruct their new pupils without any increase of tutorial power. Twenty men added to the present number of undergraduates in any one of the five colleges just mentioned would not overtax its existing staff of lecturers, or overcrowd its lecture-rooms. Thus the annual cost of the tutorial body, required by a separate establishment, would be avoided. By this means the poor students could be taken in and "done for" at a rate of charge certainly not exceeding one-half of the sum that they would be required to pay at a new Poor Man's Hall; and unless this Report is in error, their presence in the college would be attended with few inconveniences and no dangers. They would be actual members of their colleges, and consequently would

escape the contempt that might attach to them if they were formed into separate fraternities, living in halls dependent on the colleges. Mixing with the other undergraduates at lecture, in chapel, and in hall, they would form friendships and live on terms of perfect social equality with their more fortunate fellow-collegians. Their position being "quite understood and recognized," they would not be asked to subscribe to college boats or cricket-clubs, or be required to spend money on amusements; and notwithstanding their indigence and consequent inability to "do as others do," they would take part in the general society of the house without discomfort.

Enough has already been said of this Report to show that the extension recommended by the reporters would not affect any large proportion of our poor students. To draw within the arms of the University a multitude of needy scholars from social grades that have hitherto looked on Oxford as a place of education reserved for the wealthy is not the aim of the nine graduates of Oxford who were deputed, in November, 1865, "to consider the suggestion for extending the University by founding a college or hall on a large scale, with a view—not exclusively, but especially—to the education of persons needing and desirous of admission into the Christian ministry." Instead of aiming at an enlargement of the University that would render it a place of education for men of every class and variety of purpose, they would rest content if they could draw from her schools such an additional supply of graduates bent on entering holy orders as would render the Established Church less dependent upon the services of clergymen who have no degrees. Whether the "Literates" are not as likely to be useful and intelligent curates as the young gentlemen who attain the rank of B.A. or M.A. before offering themselves for ordination, is a question open to discussion; but there can be no doubt that the Church will perceptibly lose influence in the higher ranks of society if her clergy should surrender their long-established reputation for scholarship and gentle culture. Nor is it less certain that she is already suffering in prestige from the growing impression that the young men of our universities are yearly manifesting greater reluctance to enrol themselves in her service. Under these circumstances, Oxford does well to exert herself to meet the special need; but we are far from satisfied that the reporters have hit upon the best course of action. So far as material aid is concerned, their suggestions will not prove impracticable. Since they are able to show that Oxford will not for many years have at her disposal any surplus fund sufficient to carry out the proposed extension, a certain wealthy section of the public would not be slow to respond to one of their suggestions by subscribing the necessary amount. Of course there will be laughter in certain quarters at the thought of Oxford in the character of a mendicant, soliciting pecuniary assistance from the benevolent; but such a reception of the reporters' proposal for a public subscription would be by no means general, and would have no influence whatever on the section from which the projectors of the Poor Man's Hall look for assistance. But if the house were built, the tutors found, and the establishment set going, would the new Hall thrive? would it find a hundred students willing to pay 60*l.* per annum for the education? would the graduates educated within its walls be the equals of other graduates in respect to tone, style, and those moral qualities which are the most valuable result of the present Oxford system? Would these hundred poor men, drawn from the inferior ranks of society, and educated in a

separate college, really obtain what is at present understood by an Oxford education? Seldom coming in contact with persons of higher refinement or finer tone, would they acquire the temper and spirit for which, far more than for intellectual training, we send our boys to the old universities under existing circumstances? In short, would these students become Oxford men, i.e. gentlemen, as well as Oxford graduates? and would they, on leaving their University, be at all better qualified to sustain the reputation of the clerical order in gentle circles than those literates whom it is the fashion to mention with less respect than they deserve? To these and similar questions the reporters answer by asserting that the social texture of their Poor Man's College would be almost identical with that of wealthier colleges. "The evidence," they say, "before us goes to show that a large proportion of the members of a new college would be drawn from precisely the same classes as those which now fill the colleges to which we refer. There would be a sprinkling of the sons of wealthier men, who prefer for their sons a college where plain living and steady reading set the prevailing tone. There would be many fathers who have afforded with difficulty to send one son to one of the existing colleges, but whose whole family would feel the relief of a diminished cost, or who, on the other hand, might be induced to send two or more sons to the University where now they would only send one. There are others, socially in no way inferior, who are kept aloof from us by the tone of indolent extravagance which is believed to prevail among us, even more than it really does, but who would be induced to send their sons to a place the whole genius of which would be antagonistic to the tone they deprecate." In all this the reporters are mistaken, and show themselves to be wanting in accurate knowledge of society and human nature. Doubtless the average father of the English middle class would welcome any reform that would reduce the cost of University education; but it does not follow that, for the sake of economy, he would place his son at a college to which an unenviable repute would attach until it had achieved signal success. Because a man is unwilling to pay an exorbitant price for a good thing, which he would gladly purchase for a moderate sum, it is not to be inferred that he will pay the moderate sum for an inferior article, or for that which he would regard as an inferior article.

Collectanea relating to Manchester and its Neighbourhood, at Various Periods. Compiled, Arranged, and Edited by John Harland. (Printed for the Chetham Society.)

AMID a mass of historical and antiquarian subjects relating to Manchester in every period of its existence, and showing its progress and fortune,—subjects not of very general interest, yet not unimportant,—there come upon us, like a double oasis in the desert, two papers relating to a couple of wig-makers; one of which papers is full of description of character and illustration of social life. It is the diary of one Edmund Harrold, a Manchester "perruquier," kept between the years 1710 and 1715, and it contains character-painting of a singular quality and description. We gather from it that the wig-maker had a great appetite for sermons and a great thirst for good liquor. Any excuse was good enough to warrant more than satisfying the thirst, and no opportunity was neglected of listening to sermons and performing public and private prayer by way of atonement. The roysterings are duly registered, the bearing of the sermons explained and illustrated. He buys the

hair off the head of a carrier's daughter for 5*s.* 6*d.*, reads Sparks 'On Advent,' turns from the ale-house to read Ambrosius, and only does not communicate weekly lest his wife should rate him for presumption! Then he "neglects all duty, public and private," but "fetches it up again." Anon he "gets too much," but goes home to read Sherlock 'On Death and Judgment.' He tipsples with a good fellow, but lends him Tully 'On Thoughts,' to take after his liquor; and the wig-maker wonders how it is he is dull on one Sunday, seeing that he went to church "both ends o' the day," and heard Dr. Bolton on "The end of these things is death." On another occasion he says, "I observe that it's best to keep good decorum, and to please wife; it makes everything pleasant and easy." But the thirsty soul yields again, and Harrold records his lapses in order to inflict on himself humiliation, "all to humble my soul with," as the poor fellow writes, adding, subsequently, a cry almost of anguish at his folly, his violation of good resolves, and his commission of pleasant sins at night, which make him sick and sorry next morning. Then he denounces ale before breakfast, sets himself to wig-making, reads his monthly 'Mercury,' Bishop Hall 'On the Invisible World,' and Beveridge 'On Restitution.' The flesh, however, is still weak; he gets "ill drunk," mends, and is "sober eight o'clock at night, but was merry before I went to bed."

This is the strain to the end of the diary, which closes abruptly. In his tipsy outbreaks we find him twice accompanied by a parson; but such companionship does not appear to help Harrold to an excuse for such unrighteous proceedings. It is fair to say that the wig-maker loved books quite as ardently as he loved liquor. We learn, from one entry, that human hair for wigs was worth about 20*s.* the pound weight. Harrold, moreover, sold books by auction, and was a bit of a doctor in his way. To women who, after childbirth, suffered certain discomforts, he rendered very strange service. He speaks of some as if they had been oranges, and notices one operation as having effected a greater cure than he had ever before accomplished. Harrold was a trifle vain, too, in character, and he speaks of other perruquiers, disparagingly, as "barbers."

Of folk-lore the diary contains little. We hear one of Mrs. Harrold's metal pots crack three times, and yet prove sound on ringing it. "Says Sarah Sharples, it's a sign of death, says she." Harrold adds: "Some says it's ominous, others not; but I have noted it down, in order to observe the event concerning theirs or our families to come." This gave wide opportunity for the omen to be realized, but it required no such favour. The pot cracked (or sounded as if it had) in August, 1712, and Mrs. Harrold died in the following December, as any other woman might have done in similar condition. Before death the diarist "discoursed her about her burial," and sent for "Parson Birch," and "before her face" ordered a funeral sermon at 10*s.* to be preached for her by that worthy personage. When this is settled, "I'm making me," writes Harrold, "a black shute of her black mantue and petticoat I bought her of Edwards, and if God gives life and health I will wear them for her sake." There is something amusing in the idea of a widower converting his late good lady's petticoats into wearing apparel for himself, at once to do her honour and turn his loss to some account.

In this costume the bereaved wig-maker soon went a-courting. He found one Martha "laddishly inclined," but missed her. One provoking Ellen first would, and then would not. A flattering wooer tempted her, but after all

Ellen deemed that a highly religious and drunken wig-maker was no "catch," and she would have nothing to do with him. The light-hearted widower next addressed himself to a nonconformist, Anne Horrocks. He plied a double suit. The tipping slip of orthodoxy must have a wife who would take the sacrament with him, when he was sober enough, in church. He had more ado to bring the stubborn Anne to become a churchwoman than to express readiness to become his wife. The wooing was made up of doctrinal discussions, disciplinary arguments, and animadversions on the trials of life, the temptations of the world, the charms of lovely Anne, and the inconveniences of children, not merely as to their bringing up, but also the bringing them in to the world. And this wooing, although not long a-doing, was sometimes long about. Swain and nymph were often together, from nine at night to six in the morning, discoursing on human love and church conformity. In this old Lancashire custom there was no scandal. The end of it was that, in August, 1713, the wig-maker married Anne at eight in the morning, "worked hard all day till nine at night," fetched his (third) wife home at half-past eleven; and "gave a bride's posset among the company in the house." In the following February this scamp of a fellow, who sold his own wig off his head for 9s. 6d., makes this entry in his Journal: "23rd. Tried wife's temper. Clean brought her to subjection." The drunken scamp could not subjugate himself. The last entry in his diary is to the effect that he had reached home in liquor, with "broke knuckles, head, and other parts," and next day "heard Bishop Gastrell, of Chester, preach at Old Church, forenoon, on Gal. vi. 15. The text speaks of the unavailingness of circumcision or uncircumcision of all, but of a new creature." Let us hope that the perriquier took the matter seriously, once and for all, at last.

We turn from the well-read but rollicking wig-maker to a better sample, in the Syddals, father and son. The elder Syddal was of those men who preferred the son of King James for his sovereign to the son of a German prince. For fighting in a Jacobite regiment at Preston, Syddal was hanged at Manchester, in 1715. In 1745 his son eagerly seized the occasion to avenge his father's death, entered as ensign in the Manchester regiment of Jacobites, was captured at Carlisle, and was hanged, dying like a hero and a gentleman, at Kennington soon after. The details will be found to be of great interest.

Finally, we must note that the Manchester barbers and wig-makers of the last century contributed a good scholar to literature, in the person of Thomas Podmore, author of a very remarkable book, 'The Layman's Apology for returning to Primitive Christianity.' This volume, written in support of the pure episcopal church in England, bristles, so to speak, with knowledge, and overflows with learning. The deep acquaintance of the barber with the Fathers, and all controversial writers generally, would have done honour to the two archbishops themselves, Potter of Canterbury and Herring of York.

The Eastern Hunters. With Illustrations. By Capt. J. T. Newall. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THE advantage of dressing up a real narrative of sporting adventures in the way adopted in this book is rather questionable. The author tells us, in his Preface, that his book "is mainly a compilation of actual occurrences"; that most of the sporting incidents are derived from his own journals and note-books, but that for a few

he is "indebted to the experiences of others." Now it appears to us that it would have been better to have omitted the scenes of which the author himself was not an eye-witness, and, instead of introducing fictitious names on which to hang his story, to have told it in the first person, just as it occurred. The charm of a sporting book is that it should be real; otherwise, however terrible and startling the incidents, they lack interest for the reader as soon as he begins to doubt their genuineness. He would be a marvellously clever writer, for instance, who could make a combat with a dragon interesting, or render a new series of Gordon Cumming adventures acceptable, if they were known to be inventions. Capt. Newall has evidently a keen perception of the beauties of scenery, and describes well; but we should like to have from him the real names of places, and not start from an imaginary "Jehangeerpore." It must be remembered, that while the chief places on the main routes in India have all again and again been described, the out-of-the-way spots which hunters visit are virgin ground for the writer and reader, and it would really be instructive and interesting to have a graphic account of a fresh district. In the same way we do not care to know what the natives might have said, or what, according to our notions, they ought to have said. We want to know what they really did say, and who they were that said it.

The following is our author's account of the spot in which the hunting of the three friends, the heroes of his pages, commenced. It is extremely graphic, and we do not at all see why he should have robbed it of the only grace it wants by withholding from us the specification of its exact locality:—

"On the present occasion it had been selected with great judgment. A small grove of mangoes, with several isolated trees of the same kind scattered in the immediate vicinity, offered a fine amount of shade. They stood on open ground near the bank of the river, and thus water and free circulation of air were also secured. About twenty yards from the grove, the bank sloped down towards the water—in that part a long deep pool. This was belted by a narrow strip of brilliant green, contrasting strongly with the parched appearance of the yellow grass above. On the opposite side of the pool small trees and shrubs, jutting out or depending from above, bathed their hanging branches in the water, while behind them the bank rose to some height. Some open land separated the river from a belt of forest-trees which extended to the foot of a range of jungle-covered, ravine-cleft hills. Beyond these again rose others, all well wooded with low brush and occasional trees. Range on range, spliced one into the other, thus filled up the background: in some places rising abruptly into points or peaks; in others flat, with sheer descents at either end of the table-land. The neighbouring village was situated lower down on a salient angle, round which the river swept, about two hundred yards from the little camp. The huts of which it was composed were well sheltered by tamarind, mango, and peepul trees, which grew thickly in and around it. It was on the same side of the river as the camp, the intervening space being cleared and cultivated. Fields, now mostly fallow, also extended for a considerable distance around, and these were dotted with trees and wells, the latter used for purposes of irrigation. At this season, the very middle of the hot weather, the rivers attain their smallest dimensions. The one I am describing now consisted of a succession of pools connected by mere rivulets of running water. A few hundred yards above the camp, where cultivation ceased, its banks were fringed by narrow broken strips of trees and low jungle, and its bed filled with large boulders of rock, partly hidden by the bastard cypress and high tiger-grass which there grew plentiful and thick. A few bushes and stunted trees were also scattered amongst the rocks. It was the excellent cover this afforded for tigers,

which, in the hot season, delight in such cool retreats in the beds of rivers, that had induced the native Shikarees to select Mungum as a favourable starting-point for the campaign. Nor was the expected presence of tigers the only attraction which existed for the sportsman. The neighbouring hills were, as I have said, thickly wooded with low jungle; but, in the numerous ravines, or, more correctly speaking, basin-like clefts which seamed the rocky front of the first range, there grew every here and there fine forest-trees. Dispersed among these somewhat plentifully was the mowar-tree, on the sweet, fleshy, and flower-like fruit of which bears delight to feed. From it also is distilled a spirit, regarding which it may briefly be said that it is alike potent and detestable. The masses of overturned rock and caves which girt in many places the precipitous sides of these jungle fastnesses, afforded secure and pleasant retreat to those animals. They afforded shelter from the noon-day sun, whilst their chosen food was close at hand for nightly depredation. Water, too, was in the vicinity; so that it formed altogether a small terrestrial urbane paradise. Tigers also would not unfrequently lie in these secluded spots. The cattle of the villagers, it is true, often fell victims to a tigress' appetite for beef; but sambar, neilghye, and cheetal—all of which abounded in the hills—formed perhaps the larger portion of their bill of fare."

Launched in such a region, the hunters are not long in finding "a splendid tigress," which they kill after a running fight of three hours, and not till the ninth bullet had pierced her. The horse-keepers of the party must, it seems, have been rather sharp-set, for they petition to have some of the meat, selecting a part which they call "leg mutton." Capt. Newall, who is chary of his Hindustani, does not give us the native equivalent for this curious phrase, and to our mind the anecdote sounds rather apocryphal. Still, as some filthy people in India—such as the Aghor Panths, for example—are said to feed on corpses, it is possible that the ghorewalas, or grooms, may have asked for dead tiger. But before long we come to some things even more difficult of credence. Here, for instance, we have a tiger holding on by his fore-paws, with his body in mid-air, while the hunter hammers his skull with his double-barrelled gun:—

"His attention was shortly after attracted to a troop of monkeys in the bottom of the ravine, somewhat higher than his station. Their movements evinced some unusual excitement, as they skipped from tree to tree, gesticulating, chattering, and screeching, as if in great anger. He had heard that these creatures, do, for some reason of their own, hold tigers in great aversion, which they never fail to display when they happen to discover the object of their wrath, by some such exhibition as he was now witnessing. In his boyish days he had seen the movements of magpies give a clue to the line of the fox; and he presumed that he was, perhaps, now observing a similar natural instinct on a larger scale. There was evidently some special cause for the commotion which prevailed, so unusual in the heat of the day. As he was pondering this, and wondering if a tiger was really a-foot, his gun-bearer whispered the word 'Bagh' (tiger):—'Where? Where is he?' he ejaculated quickly, making ready at the same time. 'I don't see him.'—'No, Sahib,' replied the attendant; 'I only spoke for you to be prepared. I have not seen him, but the monkeys must have done so.'—The chattering soon diminished. Hawkes, however, kept a vigilant look-out near the spot where the monkeys were still moving about the trees, but in an undecided sort of way. He was beginning to think there must have existed some other cause for their excitement, when he felt a twitch at his coat. He turned sharply, and his gun-bearer pointed down into the nullah, which entered the ravine nearly at right-angles, and which formed a portion of his watch and ward. He followed the direction of the man's finger, and peered into the thick undergrowth at the foot of the trees which grew plentiful at the spot, without, for a few seconds, discerning

anything. Quickly, however, he caught sight of an object moving in the shade; and, as it passed across a more open space, saw it was a tiger sneaking along with the head and body low; its whole back, from the snout to the setting on of the tail, appeared to form one straight line, the latter appendage being carried in a drooping state. His rifle was quickly brought to bear, and he let drive both barrels in rapid succession, rolling the tiger over; but it immediately recovered itself, sprang up roaring with rage and pain, and, catching a sight of his adversary on the rock-faced bank above, came bounding towards him over the boulders and stones at the foot of the low cliff on which Hawkes stood. The hunter seized his second gun, and poured in its contents as the tiger came on, but without the effect of stopping his headlong charge. The beast reached the base of the rocky height, and, making a desperate spring, managed to gain a hold with his fore-paws on its top, but its flat and slippery face presented nothing on which to fix his hind-feet, or give it purchase to assist in dragging itself bodily to the top. As Hawkes turned to seize his third gun from the attendant, he perceived that individual some distance in the rear, racing with full power on towards the nearest tree. It was too late for him to follow suit: retreat was now out of the question; so he clubbed his gun and brought it down with force on the head of the tiger as it rested snarling between its paws within a few feet of the striker. The beast winced, but did not let go its hold; indeed, appeared to redouble its efforts to effect a lodgment. The stock flew into splinters as it came in contact with the hard skull of the tiger; but Hawkes continued to belabour him with the barrels. He laid on with a will, but the result was yet doubtful. Despite the desperate blows, the beast maintained his position; and, had he not been weakened by his wounds, would probably have made good his object. All this time it had been growling, with rage depicted in every line of its countenance. Suddenly it emitted a short low roar, a quiver seemed to run through it, its jaws relaxed, its eyes lost their fire, its hold of the rock gave way, and it fell back crashing among the boulders of rock and bushes into the nullah below, a distant rifle crack accompanying its downfall.—“Hurrah!” Hawkes shouted in mad excitement, brandishing his gun-barrels. “Hurrah! He’s cooned. Yoicks! Tally ho!”—“Run for it. For God’s sake, get into a tree!” shouted Norman from the other side of the nullah, in eager, anxious tones. “He may get up, and be at you again by some path.”—“No, no, it’s all right. He’s cooned. Tul-lul-lul-laietee!” and Hawkes continued to make excited demonstrations as he stood on the rock and looked over.—“Get back, man, get back. Are you mad?” Norman again shouted, with much anxiety. “Perhaps he’s only stunned. I can’t answer for hitting him again. Run off, confound you; run away, will you!”—“It’s all serene, old fellow,” was the reply. “I see him lying quite still, and dead as a door-nail. There he is under the tree.”

On the whole, however, we have little to say against the possibility of Capt. Newall’s “actual occurrences,” and they are recounted in a manner amusing enough. The faults of his book are, we repeat, the indirect form in which the adventures are told,—great diffuseness, particularly in the dialogue, which has but little merit,—and a want of accurate detail. In no one instance has he given any dimensions of the animals killed. There are also some blunders in the native words, which are strange, coming from one who has been so long in India. To call the *Felis leopardus a cheetur*, is like talking of Apollon, and is bringing in a new error in spelling.

NEW NOVELS.

The Man of Mark. By the Author of ‘Richard Langdon.’ 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

The author of ‘Richard Langdon,’ impressed, we suppose, with the tolerable success of that effort, has dashed at once into an ambitious struggle for a genuine sensational novel. “Sen-

sation” (why, by the way, has Mr. Hotten left that indispensable word out of his Slang Dictionary?) he has given us with a vengeance. Battle and murder to begin with, and sudden death for a pleasing finale, are two fitting signposts to a road literally chockfull of broken hearts, midnight apparitions, mysterious whispers, and signs of robbery, violence, terror and death. Nor are these the only horrors through which the Man of Mark (whatever that may signify) leads us in his track. A dim twilight which is so gloomy that perfect darkness would be absolutely preferable—so dim and gloomy that, on suddenly reaching daylight at the end, the traveller finds a painful effort of thought and memory in explaining to himself what it all means—makes the sombre excitement of the journey as complete as the most romantic Don Quixote could imagine or desire. When we add, that the hero is a young man of fabulous wealth, of overpowering genius, and with a dreadful worm always gnawing at his heart, have we not said enough—what with plain English and what with figures of speech—to allow the author to congratulate himself with at least the unequivocal assurance that he has devised an exceedingly sensational story?

Unfortunately, however, even the novel-reading tastes of this age require something more than this to make it content to own a book as “a good novel.” The kind of plot which we have indicated is, no doubt, the order of the day; and we do not grumble at those whose business it is to keep Messrs. Mudie’s counters stocked, for accommodating “the character of this supply” to that of the demand. But, as we have had occasion to remark more than once lately, a good plot—whether it be that of ‘A Strange Story’ or of the Brothers Dromio—is not all that is wanted to warrant a person in thinking himself capable of discharging the functions of a literary Pandarus. We doubt if ‘Monte Christo’ itself—all the worst points of which this book imitates so closely—would be tolerated except for its charms of style and graphic descriptive power. In ‘The Man of Mark’ both these qualities are (with few and rare exceptions of which we shall speak directly) “conspicuous by their absence.” There is not one of its numerous *dramatis persone* to whom one could apply the epithet “a strong character,” either for good or evil. More than this, there is hardly one whom we would like to admit, without reserve and hesitation, to be flesh and blood at all. From the good cottage girl, whom all the world falls instantaneously in love with, and wants to marry off-hand, to the hero who lives in marble halls and mother-of-pearl rooms, who spends 50,000*l.* over a few weeks’ residence in St. Petersburg, and whom “the prime minister himself, one of the haughtiest men in England, solicits to accept a very high office,” the world is not the world we live in. It is a world specially invented and called into existence by the author of ‘The Man of Mark,’ for the express purpose of giving his puppets a local habitation and a name. The consequence of all this is, that these three volumes must be pronounced very far below the level of either a captivating or an enjoyable novel. The most intricate maze gets wearisome after a time, if its windings are its only merit, and unless there are pretty hedges on each side of the path, and pleasant resting-places every now and then; and the larger the maze, and the longer the process of threading it, the more tedious does the operation become, and the more wearisome the bare stone walls. In ‘The Man of Mark’ there are, so to speak, neither hedges nor arbours. Its sole plea of interest is the perplexity of its labyrinth. Even the temple at

the end is barely worth getting to; and if one’s sensation on arriving there is not exactly that a great deal of fuss has been wasted over nothing, it is at all events that the goal and the road to it are both of them very unsatisfactory. Society has such a plethora of novels to choose from, now-a-days, that it has no inducement to encourage those—of which the number seems every day increasing—whose only attraction is a wild romance, which, after all, we all know cannot by any possibility be founded on fact.

We have spoken of two or three exceptions to the general dearth of descriptive power which pervades these volumes. On these two or three exceptions we are going to rest a word of serious and friendly advice. They are quite enough to prove that the author is capable of far better work than such unsatisfactory stuff as this. A pen that can portray incidents with the vigour and truthfulness to human nature with which he follows the supposed murderer in his wild flight; or a pen that can sketch so quietly, so tenderly, with so much genuine pathos, good feeling and good taste, a happy death-bed scene, is, we believe, the pen of an artist, who, by curbing his ambition, by saying good-bye to the marvellous, and confining himself to real life, could raise himself very high in the ranks of fiction. His fertile imagination will then be a blessing instead of a curse.

Uncle Armstrong: a Narrative. By Lord B*****m. 3 vols. (Newby.)

ANYBODY who knows anything about a long sea-voyage knows that there are few things better capable of whiling away time than to lie sunning one’s self on the fore-deck, listening to a tale of impossible adventures told by a veteran yarn-spinner. The absolute incredibility of it all, the insult that is being momentarily perpetrated on one’s common sense and intelligence, the waste of time and trouble involved in exerting one’s faculties to attend,—every such consideration vanishes pleasantly under the cool self-complacency, the masterly impudence of the experienced romancer at whose feet one is loling, and even adds a good deal to the lazy zest of the amusement. We do not know the ethical explanation of this, and do not care one bit to inquire; but a person must be a great philosopher who does not recognize the fact, and is not ready to admit, moreover, that not only on board ship but everywhere else human nature clings to fairy tales, and a good many other things too, long after they have ceased to be trusted.

It is in the same way that ‘Uncle Armstrong’ will, we feel sure, interest and please a large number of readers. Unblushingly sensational, very well told, and a great deal more engrossing than it deserves, it wants hardly anything but forgetfulness of reason and probability to make it a really good novel. Its plot is most elaborate. Its mystery is as well sustained as it is unfathomable. Every other page is a beautiful crisis—a crowded chamber of horrors. Muzzles of pistols inserted in mouths, and their contents going “directly to the brain,” positively causing instant death,—fire shovels “bent and bloody, with” old women’s “grey hairs sticking” to them,—and young ladies “lying pale and motionless as” corpses “in the middle of the kitchen floor,” are positive oases in this wilderness of sin and tragedy—welcome opportunities for drawing a long breath, and getting courage for the next stage. We have not experienced so great a sense of relief and thankfulness since, in early childhood, we learned that bogies are imaginary beings, as when, at the end of the third volume, we had time to reflect that—thank Heaven!—this “Narrative” of Uncle

Armstrong's woes and persecutions and bamboozlement is nothing more terrible than a most amusing and clever extravaganza. Let our readers take our warning, and if they find themselves growing interested in the book (as they may well do on some occasion when they feel up to nothing more intellectual than yarn-spinning), let them steel themselves beforehand by the assurance that the "Narrative" of the Priory and the Manor House is not, and can never have been meant for, a tale of real life.

One word more. Our readers will observe that the author of 'Uncle Armstrong' appears to be of opinion that there is not only something in a name, but a good deal even in a rebus. Of the solution of this we have no idea. The dark hint intended to be conveyed in "Lord B*****m" is unluckily too dark to be useful. Only one faint glimmer of light seems to come to one's aid for a moment, showing a solitary possibility in the pages of the Peerage; but we quickly give up the puzzle, and content ourselves with wondering who on earth "Lord B*****m" is, and why he or she writes his or her name in dignified hieroglyphics. "Masters and Workmen," "The Fate of Folly," and "Naples," owe, we are told, their origin to the same great unknown; but even this information is useless. Fate has neither given us the gratification of ever lighting upon those works, nor has it thought fit to immortalize the author by placing them in the catalogues of the British Museum. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that neither the catalogues nor ourselves may have very much claim to condolence.

The Critical English Testament: being an Adaptation of Bengel's 'Gnomon.' With Numerous Notes, showing the Precise Results of Modern Criticism and Exegesis. Edited by the Rev. W. L. Blackley and the Rev. James Hawes. Vol. II. The Acts and the Epistles (to 2nd Thessalonians). (Strahan.)

THIS volume bears out the truth of the remarks which we felt it our duty to make on the appearance of the first. As an adaptation of Bengel's 'Gnomon' it is a failure. The numerous notes do not show the precise results of modern criticism and exegesis. On the contrary, they are usually silent as to those results. What they show is, some of the readings which Tischendorf and others have adopted instead of the received text; and some of the remarks made by Alford in his notes to the Greek Testament. A few observations are appended by the editors, or by one of them, which are commonly brief and of little value. Bengel's 'Gnomon' itself would be preferred to this book by all scholars; and the English reader is likely to be deceived by the title, 'Critical English Testament,' if he supposes that he is about to get the results of recent criticism. Those results seem to lie beyond the editors' horizon, for the best and most recent critical editions of the books of the New Testament are hardly mentioned; certainly they are not used. Thus Zeller on the Acts is a book unknown to the editors, though it is a masterly specimen of the highest criticism. Even Baumgarten is passed by. On the Epistle to the Romans, Philippi is ignored; so is Rückert on the Corinthians. The chief guide to the editors is Alford, beyond whom they seldom go, as if he were an impersonation of whatever is excellent in modern criticism and exegesis. Hence difficulties are unnoticed or unresolved; and Bengel's ideas are retained without rectification even where they are erroneous. The notes, though numerous, are often trivial; to have fulfilled the purpose proposed, they ought to have been of equal extent with the commentary of Bengel himself; while many observa-

tions of the latter should have been omitted as antiquated. Thus, the long exposition of Acts vii. 16, which is incorrect, should have been left out, and another substituted. In Galatians iii. 20, a passage which has called forth more dissertations than any other in the New Testament, not a word is added to the exposition of it given by Bengel, though the latter is erroneous. In like manner, the paragraph in 2 Thessalonians, second chapter, relating to "the Man of Sin," is left unexplained by the editors, who observe with truth that Bengel's view is now abandoned, but do not give one of their own. Yet it is confessedly a very intricate one, needing elucidation more than the great majority of chapters in the New Testament. We have reason to complain of the edition in this respect, because useless notes are common enough, such as, "for Jesus Christ read Christ Jesus. Tisch. Alf."; "Eng. vers. is marvellously erroneous"; "Philip being but a deacon, and evidently not competent to administer the rite" (of laying hands on the eunuch); "Add also before the gates. Tisch. Alf." &c. A few good notes where Bengel has misapprehended the sense would have been much better than these trifling remarks.

It is not worth while to reproduce Bengel in English for the sake of all the notes given by the editors. Modern criticism requires much more. And far more is available for ordinary readers, had it been presented along with the old 'Gnomon.'

The wants of the day appear to be ill understood by the clergymen who have superintended the translation. Those wants are too extensive and deep to be satisfied with the meagre fare provided. The repetition of Alford's remarks is out of place here; readers can go to his own works for them. Commentators and critics lying beyond the ordinary range of theologians in this country should have been freely consulted, and their best annotations furnished in a plain English dress. The following extract will show Bengel's ideas about an elaborate part of a gentleman's dress in his day. He is commenting on the apostle Paul's language about covering the head in prayer:—

"The question here arises: what is to be thought of wigs? In the first place they cannot be regarded in the light of coverings for the head; for a wig is an imitation of the human hair, and, where that is scanty, its substitute, rendered in our own day sometimes almost necessary to health. A wig, moreover, does not hide the face any more than a man's own hair would do; while women, if they were wont to use such coverings, would not be held to be sufficiently covered. Granting all this, it follows that a man's head is scarcely more dishonoured by a wig when he is praying than when he is not. But, in fact, a wig, particularly a flowing one, with bushy luxuriance, utterly unlike the natural hair, is something adventitious, which has its birth and growth in pride, or, at best, in effeminacy, whether wilful or the result of an imaginary necessity. *It was not so from the beginning, nor will it always be so.* Could we now consult the apostle Paul, it is my belief that while he would not compel those who wear wigs entirely to cast them off, he would decidedly recommend those who have not yet begun the habit to leave them alone for ever, as anything but becoming to men, and especially to men who pray."

We regret to see so poor an adaptation of Bengel to the requirements of the time by men whose knowledge, learning and critical powers are inadequate to the right performance of their task.

Ye Byrde of Gryme. An Apologue. By the Rev. G. Oliver, D.D. (Grimsby, Gait.)

THE little port of Great Grimsby, lying at the mouth of the Humber, at the north-east corner

of Lincolnshire, is once more rising to fame, after having for some 300 years been sunk in obscurity. In this it resembles the port of Poole, in Dorsetshire, which has lately had the hardihood to open steam communication with France, and has exchanged civic hospitalities with the far-famed naval port of Cherbourg. It would probably be easy to point out many places which, from change of habits or fluctuations of trade, have been allowed to dwindle to mere villages in size, while still retaining the title and organization of towns. One of the most striking instances that we remember is the little town of Wareham, only a few miles from Poole, where the ancient ramparts inclose large gardens, orchards, and fields, once the site of busy streets, and where the fourteen churches which the town is said to have then possessed are represented by two or three dilapidated towers, and one parish church in actual use. Compared to such a decay as this, the falling off of Grimsby has been but slight; for it never had more than two churches, of which it still possesses one. Still it suffered much from the rise of larger centres of trade, and probably also from the suppression of the monasteries, and from the increased security of property, which enabled some of its most important inhabitants to give up their large houses in Grimsby, and become what we should now call "county families." No doubt the Abbots of Wellow were sometimes inconvenient neighbours; but when the last Abbot, Whitgift, uncle of the celebrated Archbishop of that name, who was a native of Grimsby, made a merit of necessity, and surrendered the monastery into the king's hands, there was, perhaps, more regret than exultation in the hearts of the civic dignitaries who had once wished the Abbey and its haughty rulers somewhere further off. The well-known Gervase Holles, M.P., historian of Grimsby, lived in the town, in a house which is now parcelled out among working men. Even in his time the place had sunk from its former prosperity, as we learn from his feeling lament: "The haven," he tells us, "hath been heretofore commodious, now decayed; the traffic good, now gone; the place rich and populous, the houses now mean and straggling, by reason of depopulation; one church is down, the other going to decay for want of proper repairs; one solitary coal-sloop is sufficient to supply the town; so will we leave it, venerable for antiquities, and write over the gate, *Fuit Ilium*." It is only a native who can be expected entirely to sympathize in these regrets for a place which, after all, was never very important. Still, for its size, Grimsby possesses many reminiscences of interest. The De La Sees or De Lacys were mayors and members for the borough for several generations. The first charter was granted by King John (who visited the town in person), and was signed by William de Albini, one of the barons whose seals are affixed to Magna Charta. It may be remembered that John de Lacy was also one of the paladins of Runnymede; and we are assured that the Kingstons, Tunstalls, Grymesbys, Ayscoughs, Tyrwhitts, De La Sees, and Barnardistons had their family mansions within the precincts of the borough. All these were important families, especially the Lacys, as we may gather from Jack Cade's proud boast, "My wife is descended of the Lacies." As they seem to have taken part in the commercial enterprises of Grimsby, the gibe of the sarcastic Dick, "She was indeed a pedlar's daughter, and sold many laces," may, perhaps, have had more point than is generally supposed. Our readers will not take the less interest in this little book about Grimsby when they learn that the writer

is eighty-four years old, while the style is so light and genial that Sam Weller might exclaim, "Blest if his heart isn't five-and-twenty years younger than his body." Apart from this, many of the circumstances mentioned are so curious that they have more than a local interest. What an estimate must we form of the political energy of the Grimsbears, when we read that the election of 1790 lasted nine months, with public-houses open all the time, the expenditure on both sides being 80,000*l.*, and killing off one-fourth of the electors! A curious illustration of the recreations of our forefathers is exhibited in a by-law of the corporation, "That no butcher shall in future kill a bull within this borough, nor shall any bull's flesh be sold, or any bull brought into the market for sale, unless it has been baited openly before the mayor and burgesses." This need not, however, surprise us, in a country where, to our shame, the amusement of seeing two strong men pound each other to mummies is only just getting out of fashion!

Last Words of Eminent Persons. Compiled by Joseph Kaines. (Routledge & Co.)

Mr. Kaines has compiled a tolerably complete volume with a creditable amount of industry and research, and has brought it into the world in all the attractive elegance that distinguishes the great majority of Messrs. Routledge's publications. His list of authorities indicates that, whatever may be the merits of his scheme, he sets about it in earnest; and as his book consists entirely of quotations, many of which are from the most brilliant of modern English writers, the result is a pleasant variety both of style and thought. When we have said this, however, we fear we have said nearly all by way of gratitude to the author or recommendation of his work. It is but a dismal subject at best—this of last dying speeches and confessions,—and one which, unless treated on very homeopathic principles, and moulded into interest by genuine master-hands, is only, as it seems to us, capable of being of possible use in one of two ways, either as a book of reference for the historical student, or as a practical sermon on the difference between a good man's death-bed and another's. Now this latter object Mr. Kaines avowedly and deliberately abjures, and for a reason in the sufficiency of which we cordially agree with him. "Of death-bed scenes," he tells us, "in which the last hours of persons assumed to be infidels are contrasted with those of persons known to be Christians, there are enough extant." Something in his language makes us inclined to imagine that we held with him in his more "catholic" aim on other grounds than his own; but, be that as it may, his belief is "that a readable book could be made" of "the last words of illustrious characters of all nations, ranks and occupations, . . . from the contemplation of which all might derive advantage, whatever their creed, party, age or sex." We think, too, that such a book might possibly be written, but that it is only just possible. If it fails at all, if it is not literally and decidedly "readable," there remains but one end it can serve—to be, as we have said, valuable as an historical text-book of minutiae. In the attainment of this end, as much as in the effort to endow this topic of "Last Words" with that pathetic interest of which it is just capable, Mr. Kaines cannot be said to have achieved much success. In his long list of eminent *moribundi*, ranging from the Emperor Augustus to our own Prince Consort, a large proportion of the information given is deprived of such value by being easily accessible in the very first quarters to which an inquirer would be likely

to direct his attention. Conspicuous amid a long list of examples which we have marked are the stories of the deaths of Brutus, Julius Cæsar, ÆBecket, and General Wolfe, and the executions of Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey, and Charles the First. In others, again, such as in the cases of Bayle, Sir Charles Bell, Euler, James Watt, and a host of others, we look in vain for anything which, in death at least, they appear to have said or done either very interesting or worthy of commemoration as a pattern, as a warning, or as an illustration of character. The compiler should surely have reflected that even if a great man's life was sublime, it does not at all follow that his death must be worth writing about. Dead weights of this sort in a book not only tend to make it tedious and unattractive, but aggravate the reader into thinking of incidents which ought to have occupied a place here, and making him inquire why a number of every class and every description of character under heaven—from Whitefield or Wellington to Joanna Southcote or Dr. Dodd—have not been taken and the others left. Still, there is very much in Mr. Kaines's selections that is both striking and, to the general reader, likely to be new; and if we may venture to give him a bit of confident advice, it is that by weeding out of the volume about two-thirds of its contents, substituting some obvious omissions, arranging his subjects chronologically instead of alphabetically, and prefixing to each the briefest possible summary of a memoir, he will change a heavy book into a "readable" one, and make it a good deal more valuable into the bargain.

America during and after the War. By Robert Ferguson. (Longmans & Co.)

LIKE Mr. Hilary Skinner, whose book about America we recently noticed, Mr. Robert Ferguson has visited the United States since the termination of the war, and after reviewing scenes which he had studied under different circumstances, he now presents the public with the results of his observations. His first arrival in Brother Jonathan's territory was made whilst the re-election of Abraham Lincoln was the immediate object of interest with the politicians of both sections of the divided States,—his second at a time when Mr. Wendell Phillips had begun to denounce the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. Notwithstanding its shortness, the period between the two journeys had witnessed momentous changes in the tone and aspects as well as the framework of American society; and the English tourist, after landing for the second time at Boston, encountered frequent occasions for moralizing on the past and present of the great republic. It is as a record of such social contrasts that the narrative of these excursions merits notice, and may be recommended as a source of entertainment. So far as literary style and texture are concerned, the earlier part of the story is greatly inferior to the later portion, which relates to affairs subsequent to the fall of Richmond. Indeed, the outset of the volume is so crude and unalluring, that had we closed it at the fiftieth page our opinion of Mr. Ferguson, as a special correspondent in a strange land, would have been by no means favourable. It is rather late in the day of our knowledge of America for a reporter to think it worth his while to inform English readers that New York contains some very large hotels; that Barnum's museum is "surely the queerest collection of rubbish, relics, and curiosities that the industry of man has ever scraped together"; that Broadway omnibuses are "worked" without the intervention of conductors; and that "the amount

of salivation which the habit of chewing induces is prodigious." A certain amount of prejudice is surely excusable in the critic who is met in the opening pages of a book with an entire chapter on American Railways, written in this fashion: "The American car has its entrance at the two ends, and a passage down the middle,—the seats, each of which holds two persons, being arranged transversely along each side. To each seat there is a window; and as the sitting which commands the prospect and the fresh air is of course the preferable one, not only on that account, but also on account of the freedom from the annoyance caused by passengers continually forcing their way through the middle, it is always first occupied. . . . Upon the whole, then, if we compare the American railway car with the British first-class carriage, there is no comparison as to the comfort between the two. But if we compare it with the English third-class, to which it most nearly corresponds in price, it must be admitted to have the advantage." When this style of writing is compared with that of an inferior newspaper correspondent, it does not appear to have the advantage. After wading through several chapters of such composition, we did not feel any keen surprise on learning that General Neal Dow was an inattentive listener to Mr. Ferguson's remarks on public questions. "He discoursed," says Mr. Ferguson, with delicious simplicity, "somewhat in the American fashion, on the political features of the day, and in particular on the relations between England and America—the latter being, of course, represented by himself, and the former by a correspondent of his in Manchester. But what struck me as rather odd was, that he did not seem to care to know what I, an Englishman present before him in the flesh, had to say upon the matter." It does not seem to have struck Mr. Ferguson that General Neal Dow may have been of one mind with the small boy, concerning whom the author tells the following story:—"It was here that I met with the first specimen of what is generally called an Americanism. A small boy belonging to the hotel carried my portmanteau upstairs to my bedroom, having done which he sat down, and proceeded leisurely to read aloud all the labels and directions upon it. 'I guess you're English,' he at length said; to which I replied that I was. 'Well,' he said, 'you talk just as if you was a greenhorn.'" As if the youthful student of character had by this speech given proof of intellectual and moral worthlessness, Mr. Ferguson adds, "This quaint youth seemed, however, to have some element of good about him, for just as I was about leaving he came and sat down beside me, and, pointing mysteriously to one of the hotel servants, whispered, 'If you give the boys anything, give it to that one, 'cos he's the poorest.'" That the remarkably smart youth may have had a purely commercial reason for thus endeavouring to promote the poor waiter's welfare does not appear to have occurred to the author.

But whilst the reader is adapting the small boy's pungent criticism to Mr. Ferguson's literary style, the book brightens, and, becoming stronger with each turn of a fresh leaf, makes sufficient atonement for early offences. Speaking of the sensational advertisements of American speculators, the writer says, "The greatest hit in the advertising line was made by the proprietors of the former on the occasion of the celebration of Independence Day in Boston, when, as usual, there was a grand display of fireworks, and all Boston was there to see. The final tableau had just died away in darkness, when, in a moment, before the spectators had time to turn away their eyes, another shower

of many-coloured flames lighted up the sky, and in all the glory of fire leaped out the words—*Drake's Plantation Bitters!* With equal originality the manufacturer of an "unfermented bread" drew attention to his special product by a placard headed, in very large type, with the words—"As pure as a soul without sin!" Another advertisement that arrested the tourist's attention during his first visit was, "Soldiers! send your dead comrades to their Northern homes,"—these painful words being followed by statements of the terms at which "bodies were embalmed and disinfected." During the same trip Mr. Ferguson was presented at the White House to Abraham Lincoln, who condescended to shake him by the hand in a "promiscuous manner." "He shook hands," says Mr. Ferguson, "not with the vice-like grasp of which I had read,—probably by this time he had learnt to husband his resources,—but rather in a promiscuous manner, as when one shakes up a bottle." Concerning this promiscuous hand-shaker's re-election the reader is told—

"Among the curious features of the election were the various ridiculous penances which members of the beaten party had to perform. For as wagers for money would have vitiated the votes of those laying them, the conditions were generally that the loser should exhibit himself in some ridiculous point of view—the absurdity of the thing being heightened by the social position of the individual. Thus a gentleman in Chicago had to carry a fat Republican on his shoulders through the streets, preceded by a band of music. A well-known New Yorker, as an appropriate punishment for being a Copperhead, was condemned to wear for a year a hat two feet high, with a brim seven inches wide. A student in Maine was compelled to part with his cherished whiskers and moustache. Another man had to whittle two barrels of shavings in the street. Another—and I think this was certainly a case for the interference of the police—had to promenade in a public thoroughfare with nothing but his shirt on. The last time that I visited Boston I found a great crowd in the street, and learned that a well-known citizen of that place had just gone by, having in fulfilment of the terms of a wager wheeled a barrel of oysters all the way from Portland to his house in Boudin Square, a journey which occupied him nearly a week. The affair having got wind, a great number of people had assembled to see him pass with his barrow, which was painted with appropriate mottoes—'We pay our debts,' in allusion, I suppose, to the fulfilment of his wager; 'We obey the laws,' 'We bide our time,' in reference to the principles of his party. It was mentioned that at one place on the road a sturdy Republican innkeeper had refused to take him in, though he had cheerfully received 'black Jonas,' a negro sent with him to see that he did not shirk any of his task. This may be taken as one of the straws which serve to show the way the wind blows."

On his second visit to the States Mr. Ferguson encountered in every direction those maimed veterans to supply whose wants an "Artificial Arm and Leg Company" has been established in Washington. "Though the beaten party," observes the author, with regard to these victims of war in the Southern States, "have not the same means at their disposal for the relief of their crippled veterans as their opponents, they are not less zealous in their efforts to assist them. All posts that are available are bestowed upon the wounded soldiers of the Confederacy, and the Legislative Assembly at New Orleans is a curious instance. There the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is without legs, the doorkeeper of the House without arms, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House both upon crutches; and yet all these officials discharge their duties—at least, it is said so—in a highly satisfactory manner." Other and more eloquent

signs of the price with which the liberty of the negroes had been purchased met the traveller's eye. Families scattered by bankruptcy, gentlemen reduced to abject indigence, women of good birth and luxurious nurture brought to open mendicancy, feeble children whose cheeks had been blanched by the diseases that attend on grinding poverty told the ghastly consequences of the struggle upon many of the wealthier classes of the people. Here is a cruelly suggestive picture of the kind of misery that arrested the writer's attention in Charleston:—

"The gay groups were all gone; the beauty and fashion of Charleston were shut up at home in mourning; desolation and gloom reigned in the city of Secession. As I turned down the main street on my way back to the hotel, I met an old lady who, as I thought, spoke to me in passing. I stopped, thinking she perhaps wanted to ask her way, and said, 'Did you speak to me?'—'Yes,' she said, with an effort, 'I asked you for assistance.' Struck with her appearance, which for all her dress of threadbare black, was unmistakably that of a gentlewoman, I inquired her history. It was a sad story; she was a widow, whose two sons—'good sons as ever were'—had both fallen in the war, whose little home lay a blackened heap, and who now in her last days was driven out into the world to seek a precarious living by needlework. What she wanted was money to pay her rent; 'not that her landlord was a harsh man,'—how her anxiety to do him justice showed the lady!—'no, he had said that come what might she should never be turned from the door, but he was a poor man himself, and it was hard upon him.' I told her how much I felt for her, and expressed my regret that not being a resident, but only a passing traveller from England, I was only able to give her temporary assistance. 'Are you from England?' she said; 'Ah! so am I—my husband was a major in the Scots Greys, living at York; in an evil hour he left England for this country, where he died some years ago.' All her new griefs she had told me looking up into my face with tearless eyes, but the thought of her husband, and of her old home, opened a fountain not yet dried up, and she turned away her head and wept. Ah! little thought the gay group who gathered on the Battery to see the first gun fired on Fort Sumpter, what the bitter end would be! I was much pleased to read afterwards in the papers of the formation of a society for the especial relief of persons of her class in Charleston."

The existence of such misery, apart from the humiliations of mere defeat, is enough to account for the exasperation which consumes the hearts of many of the Southerners, and often found expression in terms that ill becomed the rank and sex of the speakers. "I wish the Yankees were all in Hell, and I raking the coals," was the exclamation of a young Carolinian girl, whose ancient and wealthy family had suffered severely in the struggle.

So far as it goes, Mr. Ferguson's evidence about the negroes accords on all important points with the testimony given by Mr. Skinner; but 'During and After the War' is somewhat less hopeful than 'After the Storm' with regard to the education of the freedmen. Amongst the upper grades of Southern proprietors the author detected manifestations of benevolence to the black workmen; but the inferior whites did not seem to participate in this humane disposition. Of General Pillow—who is setting a fine example to his countrymen—it is recorded, "Wisely accepting the situation, and foreseeing how much the future of the South must depend upon a labouring class drilled into habits of industry, thoughtfulness, and providence, the General had thrown himself with all his energy into the cause of negro education. He had erected a fine school-house for the negro children on his own estate, and was working cordially hand-in-hand with the officers of the Freedman's Bureau in all their

efforts for the mental and moral improvement of the coloured people." On the other hand, in opposition to such men as Pillow and other gallant soldiers who have turned to the tasks of planters the energies and manliness that characterized them on fields of battle, a large proportion of the superior gentry look with coldness or angry aversion on the steps that are being taken for the elevation of the inferior race. Many who admit the propriety of educating the negro, declare their resentment at the means which are being used for that end. "If that, then," says Mr. Ferguson, "be the sentiment of the better educated classes of the South, we cannot wonder that the feeling of the ignorant whites should be one of bitter hostility to anything which tends to place the negro on a level with, or it may be, a higher position than themselves. And Mr. Fiske had been sorrowfully forced to the conclusion that while one or two of the schools in the larger towns may possibly be able to maintain their ground, those in the country districts generally will have to be given up. But as the Freedman's Bureau will, at all events, remain in existence for another year, a work will ere that time have been done which it will be impossible to undo."

Of the persons with whom he came in contact on American soil Mr. Ferguson tells us no better story than the following anecdote concerning an "unprotected female":—

"We returned to Oil City, where we spent the night, and on the following morning took the train for Pittsburg. Arriving at the station in good time, we got possession of seats, always considered the more desirable, which commanded the windows. Not long had we been seated, however, before there came up a woman, who quietly said to my friend, 'I'll thank you to let me have that seat,' a command which he instantly obeyed. 'Well,' thought I, 'I have read of women doing such things in America, but I never witnessed such a cool proceeding before! The new comer, however, seemed lively and good natured, and presently entered into conversation, giving us an account of a scene she had witnessed in the cars on the day before, when a passenger had cruelly beaten one of the little news-boys on account of some dispute about a paper. 'And didn't I wish,' she said, 'that I had been a man for the occasion.'—'Well,' I thought, 'modesty may not be one of her strong points, but there is evidently some good about her after all.' Presently I overheard a friend of hers in the seat behind ask her in a whisper if she couldn't get that gentleman beside her to change places, so that the two friends might sit together. 'Why,' she whispered in reply, 'I have just made him give up his place once, and I really haven't the face to ask him again.' So then I perceived that even of modesty she was not utterly bereft. My friend, however, guessing the object of the conversation, volunteered to give her his seat, and came and sat beside me, the two women having opposite seats. Presently the comer produced some apples, and offered one to her companion. 'Ah!' said the other, 'these are not to compare with English apples.' My curiosity was roused. 'Why,' I said, 'are you so fond of English apples?'—'Why?' she said, 'because I am English.' So I learned another lesson against forming hasty conclusions."

Is it not possible and probable that this droll story gives the true explanation of many of the audacities attributed to American gentlemen by English writers of books about the United States?

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

What shall we do with Tom? By the Rev. Dr. R. K. Brewer. (Leeds, Walker; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

THIS is a question that may be variously answered. Mr. Squeers would say, "lick him"; Mamma, if she dared, would say, "pet him"; a cautious modernist would recommend a good private forcing-

house, where all the living languages are taught by "natives"; while Mr. Fivebars and Mr. Doublefirst, of Baliol, albeit they approach the ground of dispute from very different points of the compass, would exclaim with unwonted unanimity, "Let him go to Westminster or Rugby, and rough it, as we did." Dr. Brewer falls into no extremes and is misguided by no prejudices. He sees that a small school may be suitable to one boy, a large one to another. He looks at the matter in a practical point of view; and, while he would be unwilling to throw a young pupil into unnecessary temptation, he knows well that everybody except a hermit must one day see the world as it is, and he would therefore not refrain from sending a boy to a large school merely because the purity of the nursery cannot be ensured there. On this and many other points the author's observations are very sensible. He considers corporal punishment necessary for "sauciness and cruelty." We should be inclined to add, for resolute idleness and lying; but every schoolmaster must judge of these things for himself. No man is competent to write on schools who has not himself been a schoolmaster as well as a schoolboy,—for no one without this double experience can know the difficulties which teacher and pupil have respectively to encounter. Dr. Brewer has evidently gone through both these phases; and his little book, which is written in a pleasant and chatty style, will give useful hints to any anxious instructor who is striving for the first time to understand the anomalies and contradictions of juvenile human nature.

Poems. By Magnolia. (Bennett.)

THESE are innocent and kindly effusions; but we fear that they have scarcely sufficient character to attract much attention. May we hope that the author is young, and that future efforts will display increased power and better poetic training? The roughness of some of the verses and the occasional incorrectness of the rhymes would seem to favour the supposition that a number of early exercises of different degrees of merit have been thrown together to make a volume. We find "blossom" as a rhyme to "bosom," "hear me" to "near thee," and "ghostly" to "closely," in the first poem in the book; but as we read on we find more attention paid both to rhyme and to metre. 'The Landscape Painter,' a tale in blank verse, is a very fair imitation of the Poet Laureate's peculiar manner of narrating. It will be better, however, for the author to seek a style of her own. The short poems entitled 'The Heart's Chamber' and 'Lenora' are indicative of nascent power, but they are somewhat obscure. We must take the liberty of mentioning that Heidelberg is on the Neckar, not on the Rhine.

A Few Thoughts concerning Infanticide. By Mrs. M. A. Baines. (Chapman & Hall.)

Mrs. Baines, in common phrase, "takes the bull by the horns." She has no idea of "Thou shalt do no murder" being construed in favour of mothers who kill their babies. She recommends rewards being offered for the discovery of perpetrators, points to the necessity of proving "wilful murder" whenever possible, and objects to a remission of the sentence of death when it has been once passed on a justly-convicted infanticide. Mrs. Baines says, "It is a mistake to suppose that shame prompts the women to commit the crime;" and she suggests that the institution of a Refuge Lying-in Hospital and Nursery would meet the exigencies of the case. The public sympathy will not, we think, be extended to such a means of preventing one bad end by affording facilities for another.

The Revelations of a Police Court Interpreter; or, "Truth is sometimes Stranger than Fiction." By Dr. J. Jacobson. (Whittaker & Co.)

By registering his book at Stationers' Hall, a course not unusual with authors, and by reserving to himself the rights of translation, Dr. Jacobson shows that he looks hopefully to the consequences of publication. Having put forth his revelations, which are not of a very alarming kind, the interpreter of the Hull Police Court publishes at the close of his volume an original drama, entitled 'The Trial; or, Broken Hearts and Homes,' which was performed during last September in the Queen's Theatre, Hull, to the satisfaction of certain coun-

plaisant critics attached to the local press. The learned Doctor should have rested content with the applause at the Hull theatre. Through aiming at more, he may, perhaps, lose what he had. The fable of the dog and the shadow has many applications.

Karl of the Locket and his Three Wishes. By David Smith. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

PLEASANTLY written, well-printed and handsomely bound, 'Karl of the Locket' belongs to the higher class of stories for children. "The reader will see," observes Mr. Smith, of Karl, at the end of his tale, when, by the way, the reader has seen and considered the facts pointed out, "that each of his three wishes was granted to him, but he had to refuse every one of them. How often do we wish in ignorance for things that would not benefit us, and which we would be glad to be quit of, even if we had them." The moral of the story is declared in this passage with sufficient distinctness.

Select Tales for the Use of Colleges and Schools and for Self-Instruction: a short and easy Method of Learning the French Language. By Edward A. Oppen. (Asher & Co.)

TEACHERS of children will find this a useful selection of passages from French writers.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

André's Classical French Grammar, 12mo. cl.
André's French Class Lessons, 12mo. 2/sd.
Blackmore's Cradock Nowell, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/8 cl.
Carter's Lent Lectures, 12mo. 1/6.
Clouds (The), a Poem, in 10 Cantos, 16mo. 2/1.
Contemporary Review, Vol. 2, royal 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Delpech's Beginner's Comprehensive French Book, 12mo. 4/6 cl.
Gilbert's Doctor Austin's Guests, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/1 cl.
Hudson's Arithmetic for School and College, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Ker's Sacred Hours by Living Hours, 8vo. 5/1 cl.
Mossman's Our Australian Colonies, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Mother's (The) Favourite, by Russell Whitney, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/8 cl.
Trotter's British Empire in India, Vol. 2, 8vo. 10/1 cl.
Walker's Terrestrial and Celestial Magnetism, 8vo. 15/1 cl.
Which Shall it Be, 8 vols. post 8vo. 31/8 cl.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

OTTLEY'S SUPPLEMENT TO BRYAN'S DICTIONARY.—A notice which appeared under the head "To Correspondents" in last week's *Athenæum* will account for the tardy publication of the following letter in this form.

To the Editor of the *Athenæum*.

Sir,—Mr. Bohn's letter, inserted in last Saturday's *Athenæum*, invests the controversy between us with a more serious aspect than it had before presented. Mr. Bohn reiterates his denial of my statement that a stipulation had been made to append his initials to his contributions, and, in so doing, adduces matter in corroboration of his position which renders it incumbent upon me to take a better issue with him than the simple question of veracity. It is with much pain that I find myself compelled to this course in reference to one who has held a respectable position in business; but the circumstances leave me no alternative, or I would guard my own honour from reckless imputation.

Mr. Bohn repeats the assertion that "the book was all printed off and in his hands before he (I) requested my initials," which I had thrice stated was not the case. In now for the fourth time reiterating my position, I think it desirable to have the support of some other evidence than mere assertion. I have, therefore, looked up the correspondence between Mr. Bohn and myself in reference to this part of the transaction, from which I will make one or two quotations, which, I think, you will consider conclusive.

On the occasion of sending me the bundle of what I termed "revisions," Mr. Bohn, under date March 2, 1866, wrote me a letter, which commenced as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I have some trouble in getting from the printer a complete set of the stereotyped sheets, called press proofs, as they had to be pulled by hand before being finally put to press. I believe all the details which have occurred since the sheets were cast have been added in MS., as you will see, and will be corrected in the plates—a somewhat expensive process."

And concluded thus:—
"I also inclose a proof of your Preface, leaving you to do with it, in respect to my additions, what you please. Pray return the whole for press without delay.—Yours truly, HENRY G. BOHN."

To this I replied March 19, as follows:—
"Dear Sir,—Upon examining the proof sheets of the Bryan Supplement, I find matters which I was wholly unprepared to see, and which will require consideration. Besides matters of opinion in which I cannot concur, are some mis-statements of fact, which could not possibly be allowed to pass. I will endeavour to write more definitely on the subject in the course of the week.—Yours truly, H. OTTLEY."

"To H. G. Bohn, Esq."
On the 26th of March I received another note from Mr. Bohn, begging to know the particulars to which I objected, and my views on the subject, as soon as possible; and on the 28th of the same month I wrote him a letter, enumerating the articles to which I objected, and stating, "with respect to all these articles, I propose to acknowledge them and others as having been contributed by you, and that your initials be appended to them."

On the evening of the 5th of April Mr. Bohn went to the Society of Fine Arts, in Conduit Street, where, being a Lecture Evening, he thought he should probably find me, and there a short conversation took place between us, in the result of which Mr. Bohn agreed to my demand for the insertion of his initials, as well as of a reference thereto in the Preface, as follows:—
"The next day, or the day after, I accordingly returned the 'Press Proofs' with my corrections and his initials marked in red ink, and a paragraph inserted in the Preface acknowledging the Publisher's 'friendly contributions,' and stating that they 'would be found distinguished by that gentleman's initials (H. G. B.),—an intimation which was duly printed, but not realized."

Mr. Bohn asserts, "This true that I corrected the blunder of making Mr. A. Cooper the father of Sidney Cooper, but this caused the cancelling of two pages, and the insertion of a new page, and my initials to the seventy articles I have contributed, I must have cancelled nearly the whole book."

In dealing with this daring statement I have to observe that the notice of Woodward, in which the reference to Mr. A. Cooper occurs, is printed in pages 181-2, which correspond, and form one continuous sheet of paper with pages 175-6, and jointly with them with pages 177-180,—in other words, are part and parcel of the half-sheet (signature N), comprising pages 175 to 182 inclusive,

—and that, therefore, there has been no cancel of any two pages in this half-sheet. I may state further that, although many other as considerable alterations as that in the case of Woodward have been made in various parts of the work, in accordance with the corrections in the "Press Proofs" submitted to me, there is not a single cancelled leaf from beginning to end.

Your obedient Servant,
HENRY OTTLEY.

ON THE CAMPAIGN OF AULUS PLAUTIUS IN BRITAIN.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, August 24, 1866.

I have read Dr. Guest's papers in the *Athenæum* 'On the Origin of London' with great interest, and have, I trust, derived from them, as I have from many of my friend's essays, much instruction. Yet to the principal conclusions of these papers I cannot assent. I think I shall be able to show that, in some cases by relying on positive statements of ancient historians, and in other cases by reasoning on well-understood physical circumstances, we are necessarily led to final inferences very different from those of Dr. Guest.

But first, I would express my belief that the reasons for adopting the Cowey Stakes at Halliford as the place of Julius Cæsar's passage of the Thames have never been stated so clearly before, and that to my mind they are convincing. This matter, however, as I shall explain, appears to me to have no connexion with the general subject of Dr. Guest's paper. Before leaving it, I will remark that the itinerary distance of the Cowey Stakes from Pevensey (which I adopt as the landing place of Julius Cæsar), or from any point in the line between Pevensey and Robertsbridge, supposing Julius Cæsar to have gained the head of Stone Street, and to have marched through the passes of Dorking and Leatherhead, agrees well with the distance, 80 Roman miles, assigned by Cæsar. The distance in a bee-line is about 57 English miles.

The real subject of Dr. Guest's papers is not so much the Origin of London as the Campaign of Aulus Plautius. The tracing out of this campaign depends virtually on the determination of the place of landing; and Dr. Guest assumes this fundamental point, without giving any reason of his own, and without examination of any part of Dion's narrative which can bear upon it. He merely says, "There can be little doubt that the three points to which the fleet directed its course were the three little ports....Hythe, Dover, and Richborough." But there is no reason, in the historian's account, for fixing on these three ports; there is no cogent reason to believe that the expedition landed at three separate ports; there is no reason, in the account, for believing that the expedition, whether in one locality or in three, had anything to do with any one of the ports named, or with any other point on the coast of Kent. On the contrary, there are reasons against it, which appear to me to be demonstrative. They are:—

1. The fleet, in making for the place of debarkation, had a westerly course so long that there was time for the soldiers to rise in a mutiny, to reverse their course, and to be pacified; they were finally encouraged by a meteor which rose in the east and set in the west, "the direction in which they were sailing."

This is irreconcilable with Dr. Guest's suppositions; Richborough and Dover are scarcely at all west of Boulogne; and Hythe only a few miles west of it, and more nearly north than west.

2. The Romans, in a short time, encountered the armies of Camulodunum.

It is improbable that these could have been met on the south-east coast of Kent.

3. Before reaching Camulodunum, Plautius crossed the Thames twice (not once, or three times). At the first crossing, he failed in the first attempt; then some Kelts swam across, and a detachment passed at a bridge higher up the river (genitive absolute), and probably effected a diversion; then the whole army (the former nominative of *Popæus*) mingled with the retreating Britons, who had already passed the river (*διαβάντων*), and killed many; but, pursuing them into difficult marshes, lost many of the legionaries. In this there is no mention of retreat over the river (which would probably have been ruinous); on the contrary, Plautius, though he made no further military advances, secured himself in the position which he had gained. The first

crossing of the Thames was therefore complete. The second crossing is quite clear.

It is impossible to reconcile this with the supposition of a first landing in Kent, even though we should adopt the hypothesis that Dion included the river-course of the Lea under the name Thames. A double crossing of the river necessarily implies that the place of first debarkation and the place of ultimate arrival (Camulodunum) were on the same side of the river.

I consider it to be demonstrated that the landing cannot have taken place on the south side of the Thames. And, this hypothesis failing, it does not appear that the other parts of Dr. Guest's plan of the campaign can be sustained.

I have shown elsewhere that the account of Dion is precisely represented by supposing the Romans to have rounded the North Foreland and landed near Southend (which gives a westerly course of about thirty-five miles); to have crossed the intermediate river, the Lea (which crossing Dr. Guest explains by supposing the "certain river" to be the Thames itself, an interpretation which I cannot accept); and to have crossed the Thames, partly by struggling through the water, partly by passing over a bridge near London. (The places of these movements cannot now be ascertained; but, remarking that there is at Bermondsey a peat-bog or ancient marsh which occasioned great difficulties in the construction of the Greenwich Railway; that in Southwark it was necessary, for the foundation of the Charing Cross Railway, to dig through thirty-two feet of peat; and that a part of Lambeth still bears the name of "The Marsh"; I have little doubt that these were the marshes in which so many Romans perished.) I add, as plausible, the supposition that the intrenchments of Plautius are still preserved in the large double-walled fort which incloses Holwood House, now the seat of Lord Cranworth.

I understood, from the general plan of my friend's essay, that the question of fords was intended to have some bearing upon the movements of Plautius; but I think it clear that the historian does not intend to intimate that Plautius crossed either the Thames or the intermediate river at a ford, that is, at a place commonly used for passage. Indeed, the proximity of the bridge over the Thames shows that the wet passage was not in ordinary use. When Dion speaks of Caesar's crossing, he uses the words *τον πορον*; he has no such words, and no simple words, for the places at which Plautius crossed the two rivers.

Nor in any case can I imagine that Caesar's statement (that there was no other foot-passage across the Thames) excludes passages much lower down the river; as certainly it does not exclude passages much higher up the river. It only excludes passages on so much of the river as would engage the attention of a general who was making a march direct on Verulam.

Dr. Guest supposes that there may have been difficulty in constructing a bridge at London, especially with a difference of level, at high and low water, of twenty feet. Such a tide had then no existence. The space for influx of tidal water into the estuary of the Thames has been strictly defined in all ages by the gap between Shoebury and Sheerness. But the area which the tide had to supply was formerly much greater than it is now. Up the vast space now represented by the marshes of the Thames, shallow everywhere, the tidal waters wended their lazy way. Instead of a twenty-feet tide, I doubt whether the tide exceeded three or four feet. Perhaps no river in the world has had its condition changed so much. The first embankment of the Thames (possibly in the time of Henry the Sixth) gave it that funnel-shape which is of all forms the most effectual for the propagation and increase of the vertical tide. Since that time, man has done his best to deepen the channel (a shoal near Woolwich was dredged away but a few years ago), and he has been well seconded by the scour which the contraction of the channel has caused. The consequence is, that while a river-course has been produced the most favourable in the world for commercial navigation, there has also been produced a facility for the flow of the tide which scarcely exists elsewhere. It is no matter of wonder

that the range of tide under such circumstances may have been increased from three or four to twenty feet.

A timber bridge, I remark, is built anywhere with little difficulty.

It is worthy of notice that the masonry of the piers of Old London Bridge (whose foundations were scarcely below the present surface of the river at low water) showed that the river must have been exceedingly shallow at the time of construction of the bridge; that is to say, even to the Norman times. The raving tide which my friend and myself remember was not between the piers of the bridge, but between its "stirlings,"—parts of the original ground, which, on account of the scour in later times, it had become necessary to defend by careful strengthening of the surfaces, and on which the bridge stood, stilted high in air.

The establishment, by the Romans, of London as an important place does not appear to have been made till after a lapse of several years. The Roman road from the first capital (Colchester) to London is but a branch from the road which leads direct from Colchester to Stortford, as may be verified by any one on the ground or on the Ordnance map. The Stortford road, therefore, is the older of the two. This anxiety of the Romans to insure military communication across the north of Essex suggests as probable the system of their territorial military policy which I have elsewhere explained. For their mere military wants, the Colne gave them excellent communication with the sea. But when they felt themselves secure in a military point of view, then, and not till then, they gave attention to establishing communication with the rising commercial port.

Before closing this communication, I will allude to a totally different matter, suggested by one of Dr. Guest's remarks.

The name "Brockley Hill" is given for a British station on the north frontier of Middlesex. There is also a "Brockley Hill" at Lewisham, south-east of London. It would seem not improbable that the name "Brockley" is generic.

Now there is mention, in one of Scott's poems, of

Bersay's Burgh and Greensay's Isle;

and the former of these places, a fortified point on the west coast of the Mainland of Orkney, is marked in maps as the "Burgh of Bersay." But it is not so pronounced in the country. The best representation of the sound which I can give is "Brokhk." I have heard the word frequently in Orkney, both as applied to the special point which I mention, and as a generic word following the indefinite article, "a brokhk," and applied, in the sense of "an old fortified post," to other places.

It seems likely, therefore, that "Brockley" is a generic word, descended from "Brokhk," and having precisely the same meaning as "Burgh."

G. B. AIBY.

LITERARY PARALLELS.

18, Manor Terrace, Brixton, Aug. 18, 1866.

Observing that in the number of the *Athenæum* published to-day you have inserted a letter noticing the strong resemblance between the earlier story in a poem by Miss A. A. Procter, called 'Home-ward Bound,' and that of 'Enoch Arden,' by the Laureate, I think it possible that the still closer likeness between a poem called 'Dora,' by Tennyson, and a sketch styled 'Dora Cresswell,' by Miss Mitford, may interest those who have read 'Our Village,' published by that lady in 1828, and the poetical version of some years later date given by Tennyson.

In 'Dora Cresswell' the scene opens with the description of a plentiful harvest. The loaded waggons in a narrow lane leave so little room for the teller of the story that she escapes into a harvest-field belonging to Farmer Cresswell, by the aid of a five-barred gate. "A beautiful child lay on the ground at some little distance, whilst a young girl, resting from the labour of reaping, was twisting a rustic wreath round her hat." "The young girl was the orphan niece of Farmer Cresswell, one of the wealthiest yeomen in our part of the world, the only child of his only brother," and

having lost both parents in her infancy, "had been reared by her widowed uncle as tenderly as his own son Walter." "Though it was impossible for a father not to be proud of the bold handsome youth, who at eighteen had a man's strength and a man's stature; was the best ringer, the best cricketer, and the best shot in the county; yet the fairy Dora, who, nearly ten years younger, was at once his housekeeper and his plaything, was as the apple of his eye." "Before Dora was ten years old he had resolved that in due time his son should marry her. He was obstinate in the highest degree, had never been known to yield a point, and the fault was the more inveterate, because he called it firmness, and accounted it a virtue." His son Walter inherited his disposition and was, moreover, fiery and bold. He might perhaps, left to himself, in time have loved Dora; but to be chained down to a distant engagement disgusted him, and he attached himself to a delicate girl named Mary Hay, the daughter of a village schoolmistress, and after a tedious courtship, kept secret for months and years, married the object of his passion clandestinely. An immediate discovery ensued. Walter was turned out of doors by his father, and in three months his death came quickly through a fever, leaving his widow destitute, unowned and unaided by his stern father, to bring into the world an orphan son. Dora, finding her prayers and entreaties fail to soften her uncle, gave all her pocket-money to her cousins; "she worked for them, begged for them, and transferred to them every present made to herself." "Everything that was her own she gave, but nothing of her uncle's." Much as she longed to give from the plenty around her to those whose claims were so just, "she felt that she was trusted, and that she must prove herself trustworthy."

When she is found in the corn-field trimming the boy's hat with "a rustic wreath of enamelled corn-flowers, brilliant poppies, snow-white lily-bines, and light, fragile harebells, mingled with tufts of the richest wheatears," it is that the beauty and innocence of the boy may arrest the farmer's eyes, and melt to forgiveness a heart already softened by a bounteous harvest, and all the more "because the land never bore so much before, and it's all owing to his management in dressing and drilling." The plot is successful, and Dora, telling its result next day, weeps, as she says to the friend who had seen her in the harvest-field conjuring up "Dis and Proserpine," and Lavinia, and the "far lovelier Ruth" of sacred story, by her presence there. "Very strange that I should cry, when I am the happiest creature alive; for Mary and Walter are to live with us; and my dear uncle, instead of being angry with me, says that he loves me better than ever. How very strange it is," said Dora, as the tears fell down faster and faster, "that I should be so foolish as to cry." Tennyson begins the idyl of Dora thus:—

With Farmer Allan at the farm abode
William and Dora. William was his son,
And she his niece. He often looked at them,
And often thought "I'll make them man and wife."
Now Dora felt her uncle's will in all,
And yearn'd towards William, but the youth, because
He had been always with her in the house,
Thought not of Dora.

Then, the marriage being urged by the father, and refused by the son, he has a month to think upon his answer.—

Then before
The month was out he left his father's house,
And hired himself to work within the fields;
And half in love, half spite, he woo'd and wed
A labourer's daughter, Mary Morrison.

"While the bells were ringing," Allan told his niece that if she spoke to her cousins she would forfeit her home, adding, "my will is law."

And days went on, and there was born a boy
To William; then distresses came on him;
And day by day he passed his father's gate,
Heart-broken, and his father help'd him not.
But Dora stored what little she could save
And gave it them by stealth, nor did they know
Who sent it; till at last a fever seized
On William, and in harvest-time he died.

Then Dora went to Mary. Mary sat
And look'd with tears upon her boy, and thought
Hard things of Dora. Dora came, and said,
"I have obeyed my uncle until now,
And I have sinn'd, for it was all thro' me

This evil came on William at the first.
But, Mary, for the sake of him that's gone,
And for your sake, the woman that he chose,
And for this orphan, I am come to you!
You know there has not been for these five years
So full a harvest: let me take the boy,
And I will set him in my uncle's eye
Among the wheat; that when his heart is glad
Of the full harvest, he may see the boy,
And bless him for the sake of him that's gone."

After a fruitless visit to the field, "for none of all his men dare tell him Dora waited with the child," when the morrow came,

She rose and took
The child once more, and sat upon the mound;
And made a little wreath of all the flowers
That grew about, and tied it round his hat,
To make him pleasing in his uncle's eye.
Then when the farmer passed into the field
He spied her.

She is reminded that his word is law; and the farmer, thinking the whole thing a trick, prepared by the two women, says he will take the boy, but bids Dora "go hence and never see him more." Dora having told this all to Mary, and asked to be allowed to live and work with her,—

Then answer'd Mary, "This shall never be,
That thou shouldst take my trouble on thyself,"—

and, fearing her child should learn to despise her, and grow hard under his grandfather's influence, she goes to Farmer Allan, and tells him so, demanding her boy, and desiring he should take Dora back,

"And let all this be as it was before."

So Mary said, and Dora hid her face
By Mary. There was silence in the room;
And all at once the old man burst in sobs:—
"I have been to blame—to blame. I have kill'd my son.
I have kill'd him—but I loved him—my dear son.
May God forgive me! I have been to blame.
Kiss me, my children."

(Are not Dora's tears more natural in Miss Mitford's tale?)

Then they clung about
The old man's neck, and kiss'd him many times.
And all the man was broken with remorse;
And all his love came back a hundred-fold;
And for three hours he sobb'd o'er William's child,
Thinking of William.

So these four abode
Within one house together; and as years
Went forward, Mary took another mate;
But Dora lived unmarried till her death.

It is impossible the similarity here can be accidental, as the poet has followed the story even to the names of the niece and the wife. The peculiarly fine harvest being chosen in both stories as a reason for hoping the farmer may be in a humour favourable to the plot, and the wreathing the child's hat with corn-flowers growing near, to attract the cruel grandfather's attention, being in both Dora's employment. But Miss Mitford has given a finer character to her Dora, who, in spite of her "melting charity," does not become guilty of breach of trust, while Tennyson's Dora "stores what little she can save,"—he does not say of her own,—and "sends it them by stealth." Having done so she speaks incorrectly to Mary, saying, "I have obeyed my uncle until now."

Tennyson, to heighten the effect produced by Dora's noble qualities, has made her a woman when her hand is rejected by her cousin, and contrasted her undying love for him with his widow's inconstancy in taking another mate, and still more to increase our interest in Dora has made Mary a labourer's daughter, not "a delicate creature with a fair, downcast face like a snowdrop."

Your judgment will decide whether the superior art in the later narrative excels the simple nature painted in the earlier tale. M. SYMS.

OUR WEEKLY GOSPEL.

Lord Lyttelton and Mr. C. S. Calverley have (among others) promised to contribute Latin verse translations of several English hymns to Mr. L. C. Biggs's forthcoming annotated edition of 'Hymns Ancient and Modern.'

Messrs. Saunders, Otley & Co. announce for publication a work on the Universities Mission to Central Africa, by the Rev. H. Rowley, one of the two surviving members of Bishop Mackenzie's clerical staff.

A new Vice-Master has been appointed to University College School, London, in the person

of Mr. E. R. Horton, Fellow of St. Peter's, Cambridge. This gentleman takes the place of Mr. W. A. Case, who has been connected with the school in question during the sixteen years last past. On the retirement of the latter gentleman a testimonial of high esteem was presented to him by his fellow-teachers in the school.

The British Association meeting is over, and will be memorable for the hospitality so extensively displayed by the inhabitants of Nottingham and the gentry, mine-owners and manufacturers of the neighbouring country. It will be remarkable also and remembered for the boldness and ability of the Presidential Address, in which Mr. Grove has so fearlessly advocated the much-attacked doctrine of Continuity. Newstead, redolent with the memory of Lord Byron, was the most sought for of excursions, and never was there such a universal preference given to one place over another as for the visit to that cherished ruin and mansion, now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Webb, whose care and respect for every relic of the honoured and lovely home of our great poet, a home rendered famous in his unrivalled poetry, deserves national appreciation. Derby, Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, and Belvoir, have also had most numerous devotees. The papers read have been of average interest and one or two of considerable importance, but nothing remarkably original. Mr. Daft's plan for sheathing iron ships with zinc was brought prominently forward and met with favour; the importance of some effectual means for protecting iron ships from corrosion and from fouling it is not possible to overrate, and the method should now be put to the practical test. M. Matteucci's letter on the electrical testing of earth currents, and Capt. Noble's essay on the penetration of shot and the resistance of armour-plating, were the only two papers ordered to be printed in *extenso* in the volume of *Transactions*. It was observed that there was a remarkable absence of some of those most eminent men whom the world has been in the habit of regarding in past years as amongst the magnates of the Association. The attendance, however, of men of mark has been very good, and the proceedings were conducted with a regularity which has never been exceeded; the plan of separating the excursion days from the working days deserves to become a fixed rule of the institution.

The grants of money for scientific purposes were:—Maintaining the Establishment of Kew Observatory, 600*l*. *Mathematics and Physics*: General Sabine, Instruments for Observations in India, 200*l*.—Mr. Glaisher, Lunar Committee, 120*l*.—Prof. Williamson, Electrical Standards, 100*l*.—Mr. Airy, Reduction of Rümkler's Observations (renewed), 150*l*.—Mr. Glaisher, British Rainfall, 50*l*.—Colonel Sykes, Balloon Experiments, 50*l*.—Mr. Glaisher, Luminous Meteors, 50*l*.—Kew Committee, Meteorological Observations in Palestine, 50*l*.—Dr. Robinson, Sound under Water, 30*l*. *Geology*: Mr. Mitchell, Alum Bay Fossil Leaf Beds, 25*l*.—Sir C. Lyell, Kent's Hole Investigation, 100*l*.—Mr. Mitchell, Bournemouth Fossil Leaf Beds, 30*l*.—Mr. Busk, Maltese Fossil Elephants, 50*l*.—Mr. Bate, Fossil Crustacea, 25*l*.—Dr. E. P. Wright, Kilkenny Coal-Field, 25*l*.—Mr. R. H. Scott, Plant Beds of North Greenland, 100*l*.—Prof. Phillips, Secondary Reptiles, 50*l*. *Biology*: Mr. Tristram, Insect Fauna, Palestine, 30*l*.—Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, Marine Fauna, Ireland, 25*l*.—Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, Dredging West Coast of Shetland, 75*l*.—Dr. Richardson, Physiological Action of the Ethyl and Methyl Series, 25*l*.—Dr. E. P. Wright, Coast of North Greenland, Flora and Fauna, 75*l*. *Geography and Ethnology*: Sir C. Nicholson, Palestine Exploration, 50*l*. *Statistics and Economic Science*: Sir J. Bowring, Metrical Committee, 30*l*. *Mechanics*: Mr. Scott Russell, Analysis of Reports on Steamship Performance, 100*l*.—Mr. Fairbairn, Manufacture of Iron and Steel, 25*l*.—Mr. Webster, Patent Laws, 25*l*. The General concluding Meeting was held on Wednesday, when the grants of money voted by the General Committee were made known, and the customary votes of thanks passed with unanimity. The numbers present at the Meeting were:—Old life members, 207; new life members, 3; old annual members, 218; new annual members, 105;

associates, 906; ladies, 771; foreigners, 11; total, 2,221; amount received, 2,469*l*. The Association will meet in 1867 at Dundee, under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch.

On Thursday evening, last week, at the Nottingham *soirée*, the philosophers and their gayer companions had a narrow escape. A breech-loading rifle was being exhibited. To show the method of loading, cartridges filled with coal-dust were employed. A gentleman, after loading one of the rifles, pulled the trigger; an explosion followed, and a bullet from the gun made its unpleasant passage through the room,—without injury save to one coat-sleeve. The explanation of what might have led to a frightful catastrophe, may be philosophical, but is not satisfactory; it does not enlighten us. We are simply told that "a cartridge actually used for firing, and containing powder, shot, and percussion-cap," had "got amongst them (the coal-dust cartridges) by some means or other." Just so.

The number of visitors to Newstead on Saturday may have led Mr. Webb to make some such reflection as the wife of an Irish Secretary is said to have made at one of the entertainments given by her in Ireland, during her husband's secretaryship: "What a kind-hearted people the Irish are. I ask two hundred to a dance and supper, and twice the number always come!"

The cost has just been paid of securing the Houses of Parliament from danger of fire. In the April of last year Mr. Barry drew attention to the wooden fittings placed beneath the roof (which is itself incombustible), to aid in the ventilation of the House; also to the proximity of the gas-burners to the ribs of the ceiling. The high temperature caused by the method of lighting added to the peril. In August last year Mr. Imray undertook to execute works (substituting metal for wood, or covering the latter with metal, with other arrangements) which should render the roof fire-proof. For this useful work he has just received the sum of 1,400*l*. (the time employed by him was four months), and such a sum has seldom been laid out to more useful purpose.

The Earl of Craven, who died on Saturday, at Scarborough, was the third Earl. His mother, the Countess who died in 1860, was formerly Miss Brunton, an actress of great ability and repute, and the aunt of another actress of celebrity, the late Mrs. Yates. Some two centuries and a half ago there was a driver of a line of packhorses from Yorkshire to London, whose name was Craven, probably because he had no other than that of the place whence he came. The packmen for whom he drove recommended him to a London draper, after serving whom young Craven set up in Lendenhall Street as a draper on his own account. He became Lord Mayor, left a large fortune, and founded a family of gentlemen. His grandson, a distinguished soldier under Henry, Prince of Orange, was created Baron Craven in 1626, Earl in 1665. The earldom was created just over two centuries ago. It expired with the first Earl in 1697, but was renewed in his descendant in 1801. The barony, meanwhile, had continued. The first Earl was the reputed husband of the ex-Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James the First. One of the most celebrated of the ladies Craven was the wife of the sixth lord, a half-mad Berkeley, subsequently notorious as the Margravine of Anspach. Four of the eight peers died childless, but the succession has never gone out of the male line. Of those eight peers, all but one bore the name of William. The Christian name of the fourth lord was Fulwar, that of the ninth Earl is George, who became heir on the death of his elder brother, last year.

More than a generation has passed away since the late Sir Robert Peel, when writing to invite Chevalier Bunsen to meet Cornelius, the German artist, at dinner, remarked incidentally of the German people: "The ultimate union and patriotism of this people, spread as it is over the centre of Europe, will offer the best guarantee for the peace of the world, and the most powerful check against the propagation of doctrines pernicious alike to the cause of religion and order, and to that freedom which respects the rights of others." Sir Robert finished by expressing "cordial wishes for the

union and welfare of the German race." In the present light, this letter is not without interest.

We have received the following from Prof. Morley:—"The author of 'Sketches of Russian Life,' before and after the Emancipation of the Serfs, was, in the last number of the *Athenæum*, accused of theft upon the personal authority of the two letters of the alphabet, 'E. C.' in these words:—'I distinctly recollect reading the two anecdotes you quote in *Chambers's Journal* of about eighteen years ago. I have not the numbers with me to refer to, but am quite certain as to the fact.' Making due allowance for the looseness of statement to be expected from a gentleman who does not flinch from charging another with petty larceny upon the strength of an impression verified only by an 'am quite certain,' I have given the widest interpretation to E. C.'s 'about eighteen years ago,' and have searched carefully through every volume of the series of *Chambers's Journal* which was at that time in course of issue. In the twenty volumes of that series, extending from January, 1844,—twenty-two years ago,—to December, 1853,—thirteen years ago,—I have examined every article on Russia, every article on Railways, because one of the anecdotes is a railway anecdote (not given as an incident of personal experience), and every paper that might incidentally contain anything transportable into the 'Sketches of Russian Life,' which I have edited with full confidence in their author's honour. There is not a line in that whole series of *Chambers's Journal* to justify your Correspondent's accusation. Had I found evidence of any fraud, I should have published in your columns the name of the author of the dishonest book; but I still have reason to think him as incapable of claiming credit for what he had not written, as of basing a slander upon what he had not read. The fact is, that your friendly reviewer of the volume accidentally omitted to repeat the statement of its Preface that the Sketches first appeared in *All the Year Round*, from which journal they are said to be reprinted, with substantial additions. The parts of it referred to by you were published in *All the Year Round* three or four years ago. E. C. had read them there. When he met with them again, they were not new to him; and to say that he had read eighteen years ago in *Chambers's Journal* what, in fact, he read four years ago in *All the Year Round*, is a moderate degree of looseness of statement for the sort of writer who makes a dishonouring charge without any more explicit evidence than his anonymous 'am quite certain.'

"HENRY MORLEY."

The Honorary Treasurer and Secretary to the Sothern Testimonial Fund states that "all the accounts, receipts, and disbursements (duly audited), together with the minutes of the Committee, and Mr. Sothern's letter acknowledging the safe arrival of the piece of plate purchased by the Committee of Messrs. Garrard, may be inspected at the advertised place of meeting of the said Committee, viz., the Café de l'Europe, next the Haymarket Theatre."

Mr. Orridge, a member of the London Common Council, has addressed his fellow Councillors in a letter urging them to sanction the publication of a Civic Biography, which shall include the names and tell the deeds of all noble Londoners (and their name is legion) who have rendered great services to their country. Mr. H. T. Riley, editor of the *Liber Albus*, to whom the archives of the City are better known than to those who have the documents themselves in safe keeping, states that there is no city in the world that has so complete and ancient a series. He urged the Corporation to publish extracts from these records. The Corporation gave no sign either way. Let us hope that Mr. Orridge will win one in the affirmative.

The announcement by a draper and mercer that his "coloured establishment" was in a certain locality would not, perhaps, have the same significance beyond the Atlantic that it has here. In London a tradesman of the above class makes this announcement, with the addition, addressed to those for whom "colours" would ill agree with a subdued spirit, that his "mourning establishment" is at a place named, in the adjoining parish. We

shall probably hear that in the suburbs the same sympathizing trader has opened, for the benefit of persons requiring half-mourning, a "mitigated affliction department."

The authorities of Brighton, like those of most other English bathing-places, neither provide against decency being outraged nor against peril to life. On Wednesday, four youths, all school-fellows, were drowned while bathing, and without the accident being known till aid was useless. In France this calamity does not happen. A watch-boat is kept rowing backwards and forwards during bathing-hours. In England, by lack of fitting arrangements, indecency is encouraged and life put in daily peril.

A quaint example of provincial journal-writing has been sent to us in the form of a cutting from a west-country newspaper, which is generally remarkable for the ability and care with which it is edited and compiled. This supplies one of the most wonderful anticlimaxes we know, and refers to the subject of a recent execution for murder, thus: "For the safety of society it is impossible mercy can be extended to him (the condemned) in this world; beyond that, the province of the journalist does not extend." These italics are our own.

The pleasure-grounds at Worcester have been, says a contemporary, sold for building purposes.

It is reported that Austria will not be represented at the Exposition in Paris next year. Two of the most capable provinces, Bohemia and Moravia, have suffered so terribly, it appears, by the Prussian occupation, that they will not be in a position to contribute in a worthy manner, and will, therefore, abstain altogether.

MR. MORLEY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This collection contains examples of Holman Hunt, J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Paed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pikeragill, R.A.—Calderon, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmith, Linnell, sep.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Paed—Frère—Ruijpers—Brillouin—Liddendale—George Smith—Dauverger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

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Committee.—W. R. BIRT, Sir E. Belcher, R. Ball, J. Browning, C. Brooke, Antoine Claudet, M. A. Cornu, Prof. G. C. Foster, Dr. Gladstone, James Glaisher, W. R. Grove, Rev. Prof. Robert Harley, Prof. Hennessy, Prof. T. A. Hirst, W. Huggins, J. R. Hind, Rev. Prof. J. J. Leake, W. L. Lenoir, Prof. W. A. Miller, Capt. Maury, M. l'abbé Moigno, Prof. Phillips, Prof. Purser, Prof. Plücker, W. H. L. Russell, G. J. Symons, G. J. Stoner, Prof. Sylvester, Col. Sykes, Sir Andrew S. Waugh.

THURSDAY.

Report on Observations of Luminous Meteors, 1865-6, by a Committee consisting of Messrs. J. GLAISHER, R. P. GREY, E. W. BRAYLEY, and A. S. HERSCHEL.—The Committee reported a marked degree of progress over their success in previous years, and dwelt in detail upon the various investigations of the past year. Bearing in mind the strong probability that exists of the occurrence during the present year of a more extraordinary meteoric shower on the morning of the 13th of November, than any that has yet been observed at the English observatories, the Committee during the past year deemed it inadvisable to incur avoidable expense, or to exceed the means at their command in lithographing the charts of general radiant points of shooting-stars until a more convenient time. The occasion of the return of the great November meteoric shower being one of very rare occurrence, the Committee, with a view of profiting by the opportunity afforded of observing the spectra of luminous meteors, have this year provided themselves with two spectroscopes, specially adapted for analyzing the light of shooting-stars by means of their prismatic spectra. The spectroscopes were directed for trial towards the luminous meteors of the 10th of August last, and seventeen spectra were observed. For this purpose, Mr. Browning had constructed

three binocular spectroscopes for the British Association, on a plan approved by the Committee, and the instruments were employed by Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Browning on the 9th and 10th of August. At the Royal Observatory and at Richmond on the Thames, the sky on the night of the 10th was for the most part cloudy, and all attempts to catch the spectrum of a meteor proved unsuccessful. Spectrum observations were begun at Hawkhurst on the evening of the 9th, and, the sky proving remarkably clear, the observations were continued until daybreak on both of the following nights. No difficulty was found in mapping the course of the meteors in the spectroscopes by the stars, of which a whole constellation, as, for example, the seven stars of *Ursa major*, can be seen in the instrument at a glance. The spectra of the meteor nuclei were seen distinctly in a few cases only. They were commonly hidden by the light of the streak when that was yellow, and presented highly-coloured and continuous spectra, like the spectrum of white-hot solid matter when the streak was greyish white. A better night for observing nucleus spectra would be the 12th of December, when meteors leaving no trains are for the most part very brilliant. That which the spectral observations of the August meteors appear most distinctly to evince is the existence of an extraordinary amount of the vapour of sodium. It is impossible to suppose that the vapour of the metal sodium already exists in any sensible quantity at the confines of the atmosphere. It must manifestly be brought into the atmosphere by the meteors themselves from without, so as to be deposited by them in their flight in the luminous trains that mark their course. The nucleus is, therefore, probably a fragment of mineral matter, of which sodium is one of the chemical ingredients. The Report contained also, as usual, a full catalogue—on this occasion a very long one—of the luminous meteors observed in 1865-6.

Report of the Lunar Committee for Mapping the Surface of the Moon.—The Report notices that during the past year the Committee have met several times, and determined at the first meeting—in accordance with the remarks of the President, Prof. Phillips, at Birmingham, where an outline map of 75 inches in diameter was exhibited—upon the construction of a map of 100 inches in diameter, photographs, if available, to be employed. The only photograph available for laying down positions was taken by Mr. Warren De La Rue, 1865, October 4. This has been enlarged to 10 inches in diameter, and employed for this purpose, as the measures taken from it are either without appreciable error, or require but a small correction. Mr. Birt has laid down during the past year, on one sheet, the whole of Quadrant IV. (meridians and parallels), 50 inches radius, and inserted Beer and Madler's 23 points of the first order. The greatest error in the position of these points is '0008 of the moon's semi-diameter. The whole of the objects on a surface of 15° of longitude and 10° of latitude have been laid down on this sheet from the full-moon photograph, and several of them have been identified with objects seen conspicuously when near the terminator. A portion of this surface, 6° of longitude and 5° of latitude, is completed, and enlarged to 400 inches diameter. It contains 30 superficial degrees. On it are laid down the positions of 89 objects, from 3 independent sets of measures, made on 3 separate photographs, the magnitudes, which are given in the catalogue in seconds of an arc, being determined by a separate set of measures.—Register: The whole of the 89 objects above mentioned have been inserted, and an abbreviated catalogue drawn up, with topographical and other notices, the full-moon aspect of the surface given, and a discussion of the lines of upheaval and depression appended.—Taking into consideration the difficulty, arising from differing epochs of libration, of obtaining photographs suitable for the work, and the fact that the only photograph available for positions was taken since the last meeting of the Association, the completion of 30 superficial degrees of the map, an important step has been made in advancing the study of the physical aspect of the moon's surface.

On some recent Improvements in Astronomi-

cal Telescopes with Silvered Glass Specula,' by Mr. J. BROWNING.

'On the Heat attained by the Moon under Solar Radiation,' by Mr. J. P. HARRISON.—When the author brought forward the subject of lunar insulation a year ago, he showed by a single diagram that the surplus or accumulated heat in the moon, beyond what it radiates off into space, or to other matter, owing to the long-continued action of the sun's rays upon her crust, would necessarily reach its maximum several days after the date of complete illumination. The mean duration of solar radiation for the whole periods of the first and third quarters being in fact in the proportion of 4'25 : 11'25; and, consequently, the days on which the moon's surface opposite the earth would be longest withdrawn from, or exposed to, the sun's heat; or, in other words, the days on which the moon completes her first and third quarters would be not far removed from the day and date of her maximum and minimum temperature. He had since learnt that Herr Althaus, some few years back, approximately estimated the temperature of the moon at 840° F. on the 22nd day of the lunation, seven days after the day of full moon. His method was to measure the sun's radiation by the pyrheliometer, and then, applying the results to the moon, to deduce from the extent of her area the amount of heat intercepted; his measure of the moon's capacity for heat was that of Quartz. Assuming this deduction to be correct, the heat attained by the moon would approach very closely the temperature at which iron appears red in twilight, and it exceeds the fusing point of tin and lead. Unfortunately the estimate cannot be compared with that made by Sir John Herschel, which was confined to the moon's heat at the period of complete illumination, and which (without any definite temperature being named) it was stated would be far in excess of boiling water. But as the moon's crust would, at the last quarter, have been exposed to some 180 additional hours of uninterrupted solar radiation, it is probable that the total heat attained must be very great indeed. Whatever this may be, the maximum will, it is believed, occur as stated, at or near last quarter. The date of the greatest cold in the moon appears to be less certain; for though the German physicist already cited arrives at the conclusion that it would be found about half a day after new moon, the problem is more complex, and the author could not but think that it must occur later in the lunation; at the period, in fact, when, as was said before, the region of the moon opposite the earth has been the longest time unexposed to the sun's rays. (He was throughout speaking of the moon's hemisphere turned towards us as "the moon.") If a temperature of -92° Fahr. occurs at the time fixed by Althaus, it would suppose a fall of 940° Fahr. (or 522° Cent.) in about eight days. It is true that bodies at very high temperatures cool, both in air and in vacuo, with great rapidity; yet it has been proved that the rate of cooling is greatest in air, by reason of its conduction and convection of heat. This is one of the laws laid down by Dulong and Petit, and admitted by those whose judgment in the matter is most to be relied on. Still the author had thought it desirable to submit the point to experiment in the large air-pump at Kew, where the velocity of cooling, shown by a thermometer with a half-inch bulb coated with lamp black, for temperatures a little above the boiling-point, was found, for the first 100°, 25 per cent. quicker in the glass filled with air, than in the exhausted receiver. Thus it would seem that the absence of an atmosphere might in the case of the moon favour an accumulation of heat, though in a different manner from that in which the presence of air and vapour affects the earth, where the slight heat stored up in her crust would be speedily lost if it were not for the counter-radiation to her surface from cloud and vapour. As regards the theory that the solar rays would have no power to heat matter if surrounded by dry air or ether, there would seem no reason to believe that this is the case. It would be necessary that the observations which are supposed to point to that conclusion should be verified by trustworthy and independent testimony before the possibility of a result so unlooked for is admitted. Sir H.

Davy, he was informed by an eminent physicist, satisfied himself by experiment that absorption of heat from the cool points of the electric light took place in vacuo. Indeed, his own experiment with the solar rays upon the blackened bulb of a mercurial thermometer in the 16-inch receiver already referred to, though undecisive as regards the relative speed of heating in air and vacuo (for which the use of the sun as the source of heat presents a difficulty in the case of experiments which succeed each other with the same apparatus at an hour's interval), yet showed a gain of 160° Fahr. in two minutes (or 71° 11' Cent.) in a vacuum of about one-eighth of an inch. Also in several experiments with thermometers with both black and blackened glass bulbs enclosed in exhausted two-inch globes, lent to me by Mr. Casella, one with a lamp-blackened bulb in a globe filled with air made for the purpose, the thermometers in the exhausted globes, and more especially the one with the blackened bulb, were found to rise quicker and read higher in equal intervals of time than the one in the globe filled with air. On a view of the whole case at the present time, there would seem to be reason to believe that the sun's rays must penetrate the moon's crust to a depth that would prevent the possibility of her acquired heat being easily or speedily dissipated.

'On an Error in the usual Method of Obtaining Meteorological Statistics of the Ocean,' by Mr. F. GALTON.—The meteorological statistics of the ocean have been hitherto obtained by extracting observations from the logs of different ships, and by sorting those that were made in different geographical divisions of the ocean into corresponding groups. The usual geographical divisions are bounded by each fifth degree of latitude and longitude. They therefore are 300 miles in length, and have an average breadth of 150 miles. Each of the groups is treated as if it were composed of observations taken at irregular periods, by a single person, stationed at a fixed observatory in the centre of the group, that is to say, the mean barometer. Thermometer and other elements are determined by computing the simple mean of all the recorded observations. The proportion of winds that blow to the different points of the compass is computed in a similar manner. Only one limitation is exacted in respect to the admission of an observation into a group. It is, that it should not have been made at an interval of less than eight hours from any other observation made by the same ship already included in the group. Were it not for this limitation, a zealous observer might contribute hourly or yet more frequent observations, which, by their multitude, would prevent the scantier observations of other ships from having a just influence on the general average. In an extreme case of this description, the weather met with by a single ship, on one particular voyage, might mainly govern the computed results. In a recent report on the condition of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, by Mr. Farrer, Capt. Evans and the author, they had pointed out many objections to the existing methods of computing ocean statistics. The object of the present paper was to draw attention to yet another objection, and to show that an additional limitation is required before an observation ought to be admitted into a group. The objection the author made was, that the observations by a sailing ship are more numerous in respect to antagonistic winds or calms than in respect to favourable weather. Therefore, as some parts of the ocean are mainly frequented by outward-bound, and others by homeward-bound ships, the means of the recorded observations in those squares must differ materially from the true average weather. When favourable winds are blowing, a ship is rapidly wafted across the area of observation, and comparatively few observations are made within it. The wind may continue blowing, but the ship is unable to record its continuance after it has left the area in question. On the other hand, if an antagonistic wind blows, or if calms or light breezes prevail, then the ship is delayed within the area and continues making observations during the whole or nearly the whole period of their continuance. The author's objection would be of little consequence if the areas into which the ocean is

divided for the purposes of meteorology were so large that no ship could cross them without experiencing frequent changes of wind. But this is by no means the case in the five-degree squares. Even if a ship's course lay along the diagonal of an average "square," the length of passage within it would be only 335 miles, and would be traversed in less than five eight-hourly periods with a favourable wind. Taking one course with another across the square, some cutting through a mere corner of it, some crossing it lengthways and some breadthways, an average of three eight-hourly periods, or one day, would be an ample estimate. Now in the ocean regions of variable winds, the changes of the wind are, on the average, much less frequent than once in a day. We might fairly estimate them as lasting in the same quadrant, for an average of not less than three days, or nine eight-hourly periods, at a time. The length of time during which ships are windbound in the English Channel, where the changes are unusually rapid, confirms this rough estimate. On this hypothesis, a favourable wind would, on an average, be recorded three times by a ship sailing across a five-degree square, and an unfavourable wind or a calm of the same real duration would be recorded nine times; therefore the observations contributed by a ship resemble observations made at a fixed observatory under instructions that only three eight-hourly observations were to be taken during the continuance of winds, say, from the northerly quadrant, but that when the wind was in the southerly quadrant the observations were to be continued during the whole of its duration. No one would be inclined to accept the means of these observations as a just statement of the weather, yet this is precisely what is given by the method of compilation adopted by the Meteorological Department. The weather under which a ship enters a square may be of any description whatever, except that of an absolute calm in a sea without a current; therefore it has no bearing on the present question. It must further be observed, that the error pointed out not only affects the winds, but it affects all the meteorological elements so far as they are correlated with the winds; the temperature and dampness are especially affected by it. The method the author proposed, by which this error may be obviated in future work, is to impose a limitation to the observations received, in respect to interval in distance, in addition to the existing eight-hourly interval in respect to time. He proposed that observations should not be included in the groups, unless the places where they were made were at least as far asunder, measured in the direction of the ship's general course (and not counting tacks), as she could traverse with a favourable wind in eight hours. Thus on an average not more than three observations would be accepted from a single log-book in any five-degree ocean square. He did not possess data to show how far the accuracy of the existing wind-charts is impaired by the neglect of this cause of error; but he presumed it was only in certain parts of the ocean that it would exercise considerable influence. It is sufficient that he should point it out as one to be guarded against for the future; for he trusted that the whole of the work in the Meteorological Office would be submitted to re-computation, and an improved method of handling and grouping the observations would be adopted, in accordance with the recommendations of that Report to which he had already alluded.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

President.—Dr. H. BENGE JONES.

Vice-Presidents.—Prof. DAUBENY, H. DEBES, Dr. W. A. MILLER, LYON PLATTAIN, J. STENHOUSE, A. W. WILLIAMSON.
Secretaries.—J. H. ARTHURTON, Prof. LIVING, W. J. RUSSELL, JOSEPH WHITE.
Committee.—F. A. Abel, J. Attfield, H. Basset, J. S. Brazier, Dr. Bauer, Trace Calvert, W. Crookes, Dr. John Davy, G. C. Foster, J. H. Gilbert, J. P. Gassiot, J. H. Gladstone, W. E. Heathfield, S. Macadam, T. H. Rowley, H. E. Roscoe, J. Robinson, Peter Spence, Dr. E. Smith, J. Spiller, A. Voelker.

THURSDAY.

This Section was held at the School of Art, —H. Bengé Jones, Esq., M.D., presiding.—In the course of his opening address, the President remarked that, from the foundation of the British Association, in 1831, no practising physician had been President of the Chemical Section. For centuries the union of chemistry and medicine

has been at one time admitted and at another disallowed; but in the last half-century the discovery of Dr. Bright has proved that chemistry is absolutely requisite for the detection of a large class of diseases, and that without chemistry the nature of these diseases cannot be understood. When the union of chemistry and medicine is perfect, then science will show us how to keep or to regain the greatest of blessings, health. Among the harvest of new truths of the last year, Dr. Bence Jones noticed Prof. Frankland's synthetical researches on ethers, and his researches with Mr. Duppa on the synthesis of acids of the lactic series. The President next alluded to Prof. Roscoe's paper 'On the Chemical Intensities of Sunlight,' as the direction in which the chemist looks for the climax of all his synthetical investigations—the discovery of the chemical architecture of substances in the vegetable world.—Dr. Bence Jones then proceeded: "A most remarkable discovery has been made by the Master of the Mint on the absorption and dialytic separation of gases by colloid septa: for example, he finds that mixed gases pass through india-rubber at different rates, proportioned to their powers of liquefaction. The oxygen of atmospheric air passes through rapidly, whilst the nitrogen is comparatively stopped. The importance of this discovery in metallurgy, and its application to the physiology of respiration and of the passage of oxygen from the blood into the textures, must be apparent to all. It seems but a few years ago when we were taught that the animal and vegetable kingdoms were composed of entirely different kinds of substances. Nitrogenous compounds were said to belong to the animal kingdom; and the vegetable kingdom was said to be formed of carbonaceous matters only. First starch, then woody fibre, then colouring matters like indigo, then alkaloids like quinine, were, one after the other, thought to distinguish the vegetable from the animal creation; and each of these substances, or their representatives, have at last been found in animals. At the present time no chemical distinction whatever between vegetables and animals can be made; and, except in the mode in which these different substances are produced in the two kingdoms of Nature, no chemical difference exists. Although we are beginning to ask how our present formula for education has arisen, and why it remains almost unchanged whilst all natural knowledge is advancing, and although an entire change in everything except the highest education has taken place, yet public opinion is affected so slowly, and the prejudices of our earliest years fix themselves so firmly in our minds, and the belief we inherit is so strong, that an education far inferior to that which a Greek or a Roman youth, say twenty centuries ago, would have received is the only education fit to make an English gentleman, that I consider it is of no use, notwithstanding the power which this Association can bring to bear on the public, to occupy your time with the whole of this vast question. But there is an outlying portion of this subject which personally touches each one of us here present. I allude to the present state of education in natural knowledge of that portion of the community who may at any moment be asked to tell any of us here present what mechanical means should be used to lessen or increase the mechanical actions of the body, and what chemical substances should be taken to lessen or increase the different chemical actions within us when they rise or fall to such a degree as to constitute disease. I will, as shortly as possible, put before you the present education of those who practise medicine. The present higher education for the medical profession consists, shortly, in learning reading, writing, and arithmetic in the first ten years of life. In the second ten years, Latin, Greek, some mathematics or divinity, and perhaps some modern language. In the third ten years, physics, chemistry, botany, anatomy, physiology, and medicine, and perhaps surgery. Looking at the final result that is wanted, namely, the attainment of the power of employing the mechanical, chemical, electrical, and other forces of all things around us for increasing or diminishing the mechanical, chemical, and other actions taking place in the different textures of which our bodies

are composed, it is quite clear that the second decennial period is passed without our advancing one step towards the object required; and that in the third decennial period the amount to be learnt is very far beyond what is possible to be attained in the time allowed. If we turn to the lower education, in the first eighteen years of life, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and enough Latin to read and write a prescription, constitute the minimum to be acquired. During the next three years, physics, chemistry, botany, anatomy, physiology, and the practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, have all to be learnt, and from this crowding it follows that the study of physiology is begun at the same time as the study of physics and chemistry. In other words, the structure and the foundation are commenced at the same time. The top of the house may be almost finished when part of the foundation has not been begun. What chance is there of any one understanding the action of the chemical, mechanical, and electrical forces in the body, until a fundamental knowledge of chemistry, mechanics and electricity, has been first obtained? What chance has a medical man of regulating the forces in the body by giving or withholding motion, food, or medicine with any reasonable prospect of success, when a preliminary education in these sciences is thought to be of no importance? It seems to me that the only possible way to make the present preliminary education for medical men less suited to the present state of our knowledge, would be to require them to know Hebrew or Arabic instead of Latin, in order that the origin of some of our words might be better understood, or that prescriptions might be written in one or other of these languages. Let me now, for contrast sake, draw you a picture of a medical education, based upon the smallest amount of classical knowledge, and the greatest amount of natural knowledge which can be obtained. In the first ten or twelve years of life, a first-rate education in the most widely used modern language in the world, English, with writing and arithmetic, might be acquired, and in the next five or ten years a sound basis of knowledge of physics, chemistry, and botany, with German or French, might be obtained; and in the following five years anatomy, physiology and medicine, surgery and midwifery. If every medical man were thoroughly well educated in the English language, and could explain the nature of the disease and the course to be followed in the most idiomatic and unmistakable English, and if he could use all the forces in nature for the cure or relief of his patient, and if he could, from his knowledge of chemistry and physics, and their application to disease and medicine become the best authority within reach on every question connected with the health and welfare of his neighbours; and if he possessed the power of supervising and directing the druggist in all the analyses and investigations which could be required as to the nature and actions of food and medicines and as to the products of disease, surely the position and power and agreement of medical men would be very different from that which they now obtain by learning some Latin and less Greek. At present, so far from physicians possessing more knowledge of food and of medicine than any other class of persons in the community, the analytical and pharmaceutical chemists are rapidly increasing in knowledge, which will enable them not only to understand fully the nature and uses of food and medicines, but even to detect the first appearances of a multitude of chemical diseases. Their habits of investigation and their knowledge of the nature of the forces acting in the body will gradually lead them to become advisers in all questions regarding the health of the community, and from this they will, like M. Bouchardat, in Paris, become almost, if not altogether, practitioners of medicine. In confirmation of my opinion of the direction in which the treatment of disease is progressing, I may just refer to the cattle-plague, which in 1745 was treated by Dr. Mortimer, at that time Secretary of the Royal Society, and therefore one of the most scientific physicians in the country, with autimony and bleeding. In 1866, two chemists, Dr. Angus Smith and Mr. Crookes, gave the only useful suggestion for combating the disease,

namely, by the arrest or the destruction of the poison by chemical agents. There is yet another point of view in which chemists will see the harm that results from our present medical education. The use of Latin in our prescriptions requires that the pharmacists should learn at least sufficient Latin to read what we have written. Many errors have arisen and will arise from the dispenser being unable to give the directions rightly. To avoid such mistakes, a portion of the time that ought to be given to the attainment of the highest possible amount of chemical acquirement, and a perfect knowledge of the English language, or some foreign language wherein he might learn the discoveries in chemistry and the improvements in pharmacy of other countries, must be devoted to the learning of Latin, in which the physician writes his directions. All our druggists in England ought to be what they are in Germany and in France, chemists capable of any analysis that might be required of them, and able to satisfy themselves and the medical men that the substances they sell are what they profess to be—pure, unadulterated chemical compounds. No one of my hearers in this Section will consider five years a long time for the acquirement of such knowledge, and until the pharmacists all obtain this education, medicine will be subject to a great cause of uncertainty in the variations in the quality and quantity of the different substances which, under the same name, are obtained from different druggists. Before I conclude, I must apologize to some in this Section who may think that this subject is of no interest to them, by reminding them that none but chemists can judge what the worth of chemical education really is; and I am sure that no body of scientific men exists who are so fitted to judge of the necessity of an education in natural knowledge for those who employ the forces around us to regulate the forces within us as the Chemical Section of the British Association. Last year Prof. Miller said, 'It behoves all who are themselves engaged in the pursuit of science to consider in what way they can themselves aid in forwarding the cultivation of natural knowledge.' I ask you, for the good of science, and for your own good, to exert your influence in the first place, and more especially to effect a change in the preliminary education of all those who intend to practise medicine; so that leaving Greek and Latin to be the ornaments and exceptions in their education, they may have time to obtain the best possible knowledge of the chemical and physical forces with which they have to deal. I urge this because of my conviction that whenever the most perfect knowledge of chemistry and physics becomes the basis of rational medicine, then, and not till then, medicine will obtain the highest place among all the arts that minister to the welfare and happiness of man."

Dr. RUSSELL read a preliminary Report, prepared by Dr. A. Matthiessen, 'On the Chemical Nature of Cast Iron.'

'On a Proposed Use of Fluorine in the Manufacture of Soda,' by Mr. W. WELDON.

'On the Assay of Coal, &c., for Crude Paraffin Oil, and of Crude Oil and Petroleum for Spirit, Photogen, Lubricating Oil, and Paraffin,' by Dr. ATFIELD.

'On the Poisonous Nature of Crude Paraffin Oil, and the Products of its Rectification upon Fish,' by Dr. STEVENSON MACADAM.

'On a Phosphatic Deposit in the Lower Greensand of Bedfordshire,' by Mr. J. F. WALKER.

FRIDAY.

'On Ozone,' by Dr. DAUBENY.—In the course of the discussion on this paper, Mr. GLAISHER stated, as a result of his observations, that "where there was ozone he found abundant health, and where there was none, a great deal of sickness prevailed."

'On an Extraordinary Ironstone,' by Mr. T. L. PHIPSON.

'On a new Process in the Manufacture of White Lead,' by Mr. J. P. SPENCE.

'On Disinfectants,' by Mr. W. CROOKES.

'On the Oxidizing Action of Carbon,' by Dr. C. CALVERT.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

President.—Prof. A. C. RAMSAY.
 Vice-Presidents.—Prof. DACHNEY, Prof. HARNES, J. B. JUKES,
 Sir R. I. MURCHISON, Prof. PHILLIPS.
 Secretaries.—R. EYERIDGE, W. PENNELL, Dr. T. WILSON,
 G. H. WRIGHT.
 Committee.—Prof. ANSTED, H. B. BRADY, G. BUSK, Handel COSHAM,
 Rev. J. CROMPTON, Dr. C. LE NEVE FOSTER, Capt. DOUGLAS GALTON,
 E. A. GODWIN-AUSTEN, Rev. J. GUAN, Prof. HARKNESS, Prof.
 HENNESSY, Prof. HITCHCOCK, J. GWYN JEFFREYS, Rev. S. W. KING,
 E. R. LANKESTER, J. E. LEE, R. LIGHTBODY, Sir J. LUBBOCK, Prof.
 MCCHESNEY, W. S. MITCHELL, G. H. MORLON, R. W. MYLNE, J.
 ROSE, S. SHARP, W. W. STODDART, Hon. A. STRUTT, M. PIERRE DE
 TOULHATCHER, Prof. TENNANT, Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM, Rev. H. H.
 WINWOOD, E. WOOD, Major WOODALL, H. WOODWARD, J. WYATT,
 —Wylie, A. B. WYNNE.

THURSDAY.

The PRESIDENT (Prof. Ramsay, LL.D.), after some preliminary remarks, said, "When people had thoroughly made up their minds that the world consisted, as far as the outside of it is concerned, of two classes of rocks—igneous rocks and aqueous rocks, it was for a long time the fashion to attribute all the disturbances which the crust of the earth exhibits to the admission or exclusion of igneous masses. But a closer analysis of the rocks, founded on careful survey of kingdoms and countries, has tended to disprove this old, fashionable idea. If we look at those formations in which igneous rocks are most generally developed, what do we find? Go first to North Wales, to the Silurian formation, which is to a great extent composed of igneous rocks, but instead of being great masses that have broken through the crust of the earth and tumbled that crust into confusion, they consist chiefly of beds of great thickness interstratified among the lower Silurian formation, with here and there a pretty mass of porphyry, which may represent, as some think, the rocks of old volcanoes; but the mountainous character of the country is due not to the igneous strata as a cause, because all these strata have been disturbed and thrown into various states by the agencies that produced disturbance; the igneous rocks were not the cause, for they have been disturbed altogether afterwards, and the mountainous character of the country is due to the unequal hardness of the rocks, denudations, some of them sub-aerial, having afterwards given rise to the forms of the surface, the hard rocks refusing to be denuded, the soft ones yielding; the hard rocks therefore make the mountains, the soft ones being found in the valleys. This kind of argument I could also go on to apply to the carboniferous rocks of Scotland, where igneous rocks are rife, and to all those areas where igneous rocks are always found. If we go to the Alps, and look at the strata there, which are disturbed on the greatest scale, at all events the greatest scale on which I have seen it, in an analysis of the structure of the Alps, of that part of it that I know, from east to west for more than 100 miles, I have never seen a fragment of true igneous rock. Gneiss there is, and granite there is, which people have been apt to classify as of common igneous production, but no basalts or common greenstones or any of those rocks, although the strata have been disturbed in a manner of which no conception can be formed by persons who have only seen those in the British Isles. There are instances of areas as large as half an English county, which have, however, been turned upside down." The learned President went on to attribute the phenomena to the gradual cooling which the earth had undergone, owing to the radiation of heat into space, causing a consequent shrinking, which, taking place unevenly, caused diversities of surface. "Now," he said, "the question arises whether the agencies have been sudden in their operations, or if the changes have been progressive and gradual. It is a very puzzling question to geologists, and various opinions have been stated. One opinion is, that we now live in a world as nearly as can be in a finished state, which has to suffer no more catastrophes; another that we are now remaining in a temporary state after a succession of spasms, but that they may recur again at some period a long way before us; or again, that the state of tranquillity we now enjoy has been the seeming order in all time, as far as geologists can trace back the action of the processes which have brought us to the present condition of the world. These are the true leading opinions, and my own opinion inclines to the last. Proceeding now a point further, the connexion of life with the modifications which have taken place

in the crust of the earth, leads us to come to something like a definite opinion on the subject, which may have some possible value. There have been a great number of species, as every one knows, inhabiting the world at various times, the remains of which are shown in the different formations taken on a large scale; there has been a clear succession of life, each formation being marked by its own particular Fauna. This fact led to the doctrine being held that there had been sudden great creations, by which the world was peopled at once, and that those existences, after long intervals, were destroyed by sudden agencies, and then, that afterwards, a new creation came in, and that each formation was in this way marked by its peculiar forms of life. When, however, it was found that in some formations they ran into each other this theory of complete sudden extinction was seen to be untenable, and by and by, when the structure of the rocks was better analyzed, it was found that the various strata had some of them suffered disturbances, and new forms were placed upon them unconformably, and it was shown that, in the strata which lay unconformably, there was about to be a greater break in the line of life than in instances where two formations were found lying in order one after another. It has been a question with some geologists whether two distinct marine Faunas could not have been contemporaneous in some of the past eras. It is very possible that this may have been the case, but in my opinion this is only a minor point. When we take the great formations, such an opinion is put aside. I could never expect to find that some of those mixed fossils had been actually contemporaneous. However we may look upon this question, this is certain: that the great principle remains of a succession of life, which shows a method of progress, the old disappearing, and the new coming in, and that these breaks have a close connexion with unconformability of strata." After following out this view with particulars, the President continued: "This reasoning assures us that there never has been universally over the world any complete destruction of life, but that the succession of existences has gone on in regular order and sequence; but that we have lost a great number of the records,—whole chapters, whole books, by the immense disturbances of the earth's crust in the late periods of time. We must remember, looking at this duration, that we have still a large per-centage of the marine life which has managed to live on to the present day; this must show that there has not been any universal catastrophe which destroyed the life of the world; there cannot possibly have been so, because so many of the forms are still alive."

Report on the Geology of St. David's, Pembroke-shire, by Messrs. H. HICKS and J. W. SALTER.

Second Report on the Fossil Crustacea, by Mr. H. WOODWARD.

Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the Alum Bay Leaf-bed, by Mr. W. S. MITCHELL.

Report on Dredging among the Hebrides, with regard to Geological Considerations, by Mr. J. G. JEFFREYS.

Second Report on the Maltese Caves, by Dr. L. ADAMS.

'On the Geological Distribution of Petroleum in North America,' by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

'On Raised Beaches,' by Mr. W. PENNELL.

FRIDAY.

'On an Attempt to Approximate the Date of the Flint Flakes of Devon and Cornwall,' by Mr. C. S. BATE.—From the geological history of the different formations, he inferred that the flint flakes were coeval with the period which immediately preceded the Roman invasion of this country.

'On the Correlation of the Lower Lias at Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire, with the same Strata in Warwick, Worcester, and Gloucestershires, and on the Occurrence of the Remains of Insects at Barrow,' by the Rev. P. B. BRODIE.

'On Fossil from the Graptolite Shales of Dumfriesshire,' by Mr. H. A. NICHOLSON.

Second Report of Committee for exploring Kent's Cave, Devonshire, by Mr. W. PENNELL.—He showed that in the past year a quantity of bones, chiefly of the hyena and rhinoceros, with some very young and small elephants, have been

brought out, as well as twenty flint implements; but no human bones were found.

'On the Geology of East Yorkshire,' by Mr. W. TOPLEY.

'Notes on the Physical Features of the Land as connected with Denudation,' by Mr. A. B. WYNNE.—He attributed the declivities in this country to the action of the sea, and not to violent upheavals.

'On Intermittent Discharges of Petroleum and Large Deposits of Bitumen in the Valley of Pescara, Italy,' by Prof. ANSTED.

'On a Salse or Mud Volcano on the Flanks of Etna,' by Prof. ANSTED.

SECTION D.—BIOLOGY.

President.—Prof. HUXLEY.

Vice-Presidents.—GEORGE BUSK, Dr. DAVY, Dr. J. D. HOOKER, Prof. HUMPHRY, Sir J. LUBBOCK, Dr. F. L. SCLATER, Dr. THOMAS THOMSON, A. R. WALLACE.
 Secretaries.—J. REDDARD, W. FELKIN, Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM, W. TERNER, E. B. TRILOR, Dr. E. PERCEVAL WRIGHT.
 Committee.—Spence Bate, H. B. Brady, H. W. Bates, —Buckley, Dr. Bennett, Prof. Bentley, Dr. Baird, J. Crawford, Sir Walter Elliott, Dr. A. Günther, Dr. Hunt, J. Gwyn Jeffreys, E. B. Leayard, E. R. Lankester, R. M. Andrew, Dr. Murie, Prof. Newton, Rev. A. Merle Norman, Dr. Ransom, H. T. Stainton, Dr. E. Smith, Dr. H. Stewart, —Stevenson.

THURSDAY.

The PRESIDENT observed that he would not offer any formal address. He, however, proposed on the Friday morning to unite the three departments into which the Section had for convenience been divided, and to offer some observations on the relations of the sciences known as Biology, when there would be an opportunity for discussion.

Report on the Extinct Birds of the Mascarene Islands, by Prof. A. NEWTON, M.A.—The Committee appointed by the British Association at Birmingham, September, 1865, for the purpose of assisting Mr. E. Newton in his researches for the remains of the extinct Didine Birds of the Mascarene Islands have the honour to report as follows:—Almost immediately after the appointment of the Committee, intelligence was received in England of the very important discovery by Mr. G. Clark, of Mahebourg, in Mauritius, of a large deposit of bones of the true Dodo (*Didus ineptus*, L.) in a marsh known as the "Mareaux Songes," an account of which that gentleman has published in the *Ibis* magazine for April, 1866. Several fine series of these bones having been sent to England, some were purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, and formed the subject of a memoir 'On the Osteology of the Dodo,' read by Prof. Owen at a meeting of the Zoological Society of London, 9th January, 1866. This memoir is understood to be nearly ready for publication, and will appear, copiously illustrated, in the *Transactions* of that Society. Some other fine series of these bones have, by the liberality of Mr. Clark, passed into the possession of one of the members of your Committee, and a portion of them is now exhibited. Several smaller series of bones have likewise been variously distributed by sale or gift both in England and the Continent, so that numerous museums and collections have reaped the benefit of Mr. Clark's valuable discovery; the importance of which may be better appreciated when it is remembered that previously the only remains of the Dodo known to naturalists were the head and foot at Oxford, the skull at Copenhagen, the portion of an upper mandible at Prague, and the foot in the British Museum. Now it is believed that almost every bone of the bird's skeleton has been recovered with the exception—though that is an important exception—of the extremity of the wing. The attention of Mr. E. Newton has been especially called to this deficiency, which seems likely to be supplied by a thorough and systematic examination of the "Mareaux Songes," or at least of the part of it which has been most prolific in Dodos' bones. That gentleman has accordingly determined to carry out the undertaking so far as may be expedient; but according to the latest accounts received from him he had been obliged to defer commencing operations in this quarter till the expiration of the rainy season, as the marsh still continued to hold much water, and he expected to be able to do no real good there until next month, when the Committee hope that complete success may attend his excavations.

Report on Dredging in the Hebrides, by Mr. J. G. JEFFREYS.

'Remarks on the Rhizopod Fauna of the Hebrides,' by Mr. H. B. BRADY.

'On the Distribution of Mosses in Great Britain and Ireland as affecting the Geography and Geological History of the present Flora,' by Mr. J. SHAW.

'On the Systematic Position of the American Prong Horn (*Antilocapra Americana*),' by Mr. P. L. SOLATER.

'On a Remarkable Mode of Gestation in an undescribed Species of Arius,' by Mr. W. TURNER.

'On the Food and Economical Value of British Butterflies and Moths,' by Mr. O. GROOM-NAPIER.

'On the Causes of the Variation in the Eggs of British Birds,' by Mr. O. GROOM-NAPIER.

FRIDAY.

The PRESIDENT (Prof. Huxley) gave an address to hear and discuss which the three departments of the Section met in one room, which became densely crowded. Alluding to the large attendance, Prof. Huxley remarked that his intention was simply to give an exceedingly short abstract discourse upon the general subject of Biology, and although some discussion would probably follow, as far as he knew there would be no quarrel and no heresy. If this announcement should have any effect in clearing the room he should be extremely glad. He wished to consider for a short time the object of the science indicated by the new term Biology, and the scope of those persons who pursue it, and subsequently the position which had been given to its various branches in this Section of the Association. Suppose him to be provided with two properties, an egg and a bean, he would draw the attention of his listeners to their contents. Neither of them contains anything but an incomplete rudimentary foreshadowing of what they will produce. Imagine the egg incubated, or the seed placed in the ground. After a time, a being full of life and activity, and possessing even mental powers, will come from the egg; the chick will eventually become a fowl. So, too, the bean will become a beanstalk. In the whole set of changes undergone there is a definite order and succession of forms, to which the name Development is applied. In studying each stage of this development, we only study a series of distinct forms. It is only form which is studied, as a rule, in development. The inquirer does not ask how or why these changes take place, but simply what they may be. When our chick or bean has arrived at maturity we have not a homogeneous mass. There are muscles and bones in the one and fibres and tissues in the other. The study of the form of the internal parts is called Anatomy, and it is anatomy whether on a small or on a large scale. The size does not affect the nature of the study; it is anatomy whether we deal with parts one inch or one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. He would lay particular stress on this, because some persons had a confused notion on the matter; microscopic anatomy, or Histology, is assuredly anatomy. In all this we deal with form. So, in considering the relation of being to being, we observe that the form of an oak is more like that of a beanstalk than it is like a man's; again, a man is more like a monkey than he is like a crocodile. This study is that of Taxonomy, Classification, Systematic Zoology and Botany. Form has still another study, that of Distribution, not only in space, but in time. The life on our earth is not a thing of yesterday, but goes back so far into past ages that the record breaks off ere we find its first commencement. Paleontology is the biology of the past, and a fossil animal differs only in this regard from a stuffed one, that it has been dead ages instead of days. We have, then, Development, Anatomy, Classification, and Distribution, all relating to form, constituting Morphology; its methods are Observation, Classification and Registration. The facts concerning form are questions of force: every form is force visible; a form at rest is a balance of forces; a form undergoing change is the predominance of one over others. How has form come about? how does it commence? how does it end? The question why belongs to Physiology in its broader sense. In a narrow sense it has been used only in regard to the properties of individuals, as we say the Physiology of Man. But there is another physiology, dealing

with the causes of life, the foundations of which as a science have been laid by Mr. Darwin, whose name will go down to posterity as that of the first man to organize this study. Such is a view of the relations of the various branches of biological science. Two things are wrapped up in it: Form and Cause. The study of physiology requires great preparation; over the door of the physiological department might well be written, "Let no one enter here who is not a chemist and physicist."—Next, as regards the arrangements of Section D. Practical expediency is all that can be considered. The Council of the Association was alone responsible for the arrangements. If there were such a thing as scientific education in our schools, then we might expect to keep our Biological section well together in one room; but as it is there is no chance for this. The stick won't beat dog, dog won't bite pig, and so the old woman can't get home. The university won't recognize natural science, and hence the public school won't teach it to the boys, and consequently all men are not versed in all the subjects of the Section. Hence the Council have provided a department for the medical physiologists, and another for the students of ethnology, as a matter of convenience, and Dr. Humphry and Mr. Wallace were respectively conducting these departments. The division is not a philosophical, but it is an expedient one. We give off buds like an animal of low organization as we are, but, unlike this animal, we retain the power of re-absorbing those buds.

Dr. HUMPHRY (of Cambridge) attempted to defend his university from the charge of indifference to science. He considered Physiology the very highest and noblest of the sciences, and thought it was wet-blanketed by the Association. He wished that a separate Section might be formed for it.—D. H. BENNETT (of Edinburgh) agreed with Prof. Huxley, but wished for two equal sections of Morphology and Physiology.—Sir J. LUBBOCK, thanking the President for his address, observed that the success of the Physiological Sub-section in former years had been like that of the broom-seller, who made a few brooms and stole the rest; the physiologists had got a few legitimate papers and had stolen the rest from the Morphological department.

'On the Teaching of Science at the Public Schools,' by the Rev. F. W. FARRAR, M.A.—After alluding to the strangeness of the fact that science, to which the most characteristic progress of this epoch was due, should have been hitherto disregarded at our oldest seats of learning, the author proceeds to argue that the introduction of scientific instruction into the public school system was necessary on three grounds: first, because it called into play a different order of faculties in boys who had studied language with success; secondly, because it evolved those faculties in boys who were naturally unsuited for classical training; and thirdly, because the schools had ceased to be solely preparatory for the Universities, and were therefore bound to give boys the opportunity of acquiring some knowledge which would be of direct practical use to them in their future professions. He next treated of the difficulties in the way of carrying out these views. Those difficulties did not in the least arise from the prejudice of public-school masters, the majority of whom had used their best efforts to introduce more or less of scientific teaching into the schools,—but from the conflicting opinions of scientific men; from the absence of any definite and well-considered scheme; from the badness of many existing textbooks; and from the immense amount of time already devoted to the teaching of the modern languages, mathematics and classics, a term which now involved a very wide range of studies. The author suggested that many of these difficulties might be removed if a committee were appointed by the Association, partly composed of scientific men and partly of masters accustomed to the methods of public schools. He stated that at almost every school something was being done, but that the plans mainly adopted were three; viz., 1. Modern schools in which science was made a part of the course. 2. Occasional and compulsory lectures, of which notes were taken by the boys;

and 3. A voluntary system, by which boys were encouraged rather than compelled to make themselves acquainted with various sciences. Rugby is the only school at which science is now regularly and completely introduced, and the author therefore described the system there introduced, and the no less characteristic voluntary system which has been established with much care at Harrow, and which is working most advantageously. Finally, the author suggested his own scheme, which was a combination of the voluntary and compulsory systems, for which in the case of many boys ample time could be gained by a wise abandonment of the practice of Greek and Latin composition—an abandonment which (in the case of all but first-rate scholars) he warmly advocated as most desirable after a certain age.

Prof. HUXLEY, observing that this was one of the most profoundly interesting papers he had listened to, said that he felt sure that, at the present time, the important question for England was not the duration of her coal, but the due comprehension of the truths of science, and the labours of her scientific men.—After remarks from Lord AMBERLEY and Mr. WILKINS, Mr. THURSTAM recommended the study of botany for developing the powers of observation rather than chemistry.—Dr. HOOKER thought botany and zoology were the most suitable studies for boys, but they must be taught by thorough men of science.—Mr. STANTON, Mr. SEELEY, Prof. BRASIER, and the DEAN of HEREFORD, made a few remarks, concurring in the value and fitness of science-teaching in schools.—Prof. TYNDALL told how he had instructed a class of little boys with a lump of sugar-candy, how they had listened and been absorbed in interest. He dwelt on the necessity of true science being taught, and not the nonsense which some persons dignified by its name.—Mr. J. PAYNE urged the difficulty of obtaining competent teachers. He alluded to the use of the term "gerund-grinding" as applied to classical teaching, and charged the men of science who had most urged the value of scientific education with a want of earnestness. If they really were in earnest they would condescend to teach in schools, for it was their teaching which was required.—Mr. FARRAR, alluding to the increased labour for boys, which additional study would involve, said he would remove a mountain of hard and useless labour from the boy—his verse-making, and in its place impose a light and pleasing study.

'On the Results of Cinchona Cultivation in India,' by Mr. C. R. MARKHAM.—The author gave the details of the success which had attended the introduction of quinine plants into India, in which he himself had been mainly instrumental.

'On the Entozoa of the Dog in relation to Public Health,' by Dr. T. S. COBBOLD.

SECTION D.—DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

President.—Dr. HUMPHRY.

Secretaries.—Dr. SPENCER COBBOLD, J. BEDDARD.
Committee.—Dr. J. H. BENNETT, Dr. ARTHUR GANGES, Dr. KELBURNE KING, Dr. RICHARD NORTIS, Dr. W. B. RICHARDSON, Dr. W. T. ROBERTSON, Dr. SILCOCK.

THURSDAY.

Dr. HUMPHRY, who presided over this department, gave an address, in which he dealt with the general questions of the origin of life and death, and contested the doctrine of Continuity in life—of the origin of species by natural selection.

'On the State of Lime, whether Crystalline or not, in the Egg-shells of Birds,' by Dr. J. DAVY.

'On the Physiological Action of Medicine,' by Dr. W. SHARP.

'Remarks on the so-called Cattle Plague Entozoa,' by Dr. COBBOLD.

FRIDAY.

'On the Conditions of the Protoplasmic Movements in the Egg of Osseous Fishes,' by Dr. RANSOM.—The subject of these rotations or oscillations had engaged attention since the time of Rosconi. By means of diagrams, the phenomena of movement visible in the unimpregnated egg were shown. After water has entered the ovum, a distension of the outer rim and a diminution of the yolk mass itself occur, while the separation of the food-yolk takes place. Then the protoplasmic movements cease, fissile contractions commence, and the gene-

ral process of yolk-division occurs. The author detailed the results of a number of experiments with various agents, the object of which was to ascertain their action on the rhythmic movements he had described in the yolk.

Dr. HUMPHRY congratulated the author on his laborious work, which had a high scientific value. —Mr. F. BUCKLAND elicited from Dr. Ransom the opinion that it was a mistake to pack eggs in damp moss, since they required oxygenation by fresh pure water, and he had found them livelongest under that condition.

'On the Colour of Man,' by Dr. J. DAVY. —The author first enumerated the various shades of complexion and the position in which they were found, and then went into the subject of causation. The warmer the climate, the less the difference in the venous and arterial blood. The Equimaux were neither fair nor dark-brown, but intermediate. The long, continuous solar effect for one half the year, associated them with the inhabitants of the tropics, whilst their living underground the other half, assimilated them to inhabitants of the fairer countries. He showed that the circumstances of a colder climate favour fairness of the skin. With regard to the Chinese, he ventured the conjecture that their colour might be owing to the imperfect development of blood in the bile. The hereditary colour might pass in course of time into that distinctive of the climate. Of this he gave a variety of instances; and invited discussion on a subject of no ordinary interest in regard to health and beauty.

'On the Sources of the Fat of the Animal Body,' by Drs. J. H. GILBERT and J. B. LAWES.

SECTION D.—DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

President.—ALFRED R. WALLACE.
Secretaries.—W. FELKIN, JUD. EDWARD BURNET TYLOR.
Committee.—C. CARTER BLAKE, GEORGE BASK, DR. R. S. CHARNOCK, JOHN CRAWFORD, DR. J. BARNARD DAVIS, ROBERT DUNN, DR. F. R. FAIRBANK, REV. F. W. FARRAR, JAMES HUNT, SIR JOHN LIGHBROOK, D. W. NASH, HERBERT SPENCER, W. H. WESLEY, THOMAS WRIGHT.

THURSDAY.

Mr. WALLACE in opening the proceedings remarked:—"Anthropology is the science which contemplates man under all his varied aspects—as an animal, and as a moral and intellectual being—in his relations to lower organisms, to his fellow men, and to the universe. The anthropologist seeks to collect together and systematize the facts and the laws which have been brought to light by all those branches of study which, directly or indirectly, have Man for their object. These are very various. The physiologist, for example, studies man as a wondrous and most complicated machine, whose parts and motions, actions and re-actions, he seeks thoroughly to understand. The comparative anatomist and the zoologist compare his structure with that of other animals, take note of their likenesses and differences, determine their degrees of affinity, and seek after the common plan of their organization and the law of their development. The psychologist studies the mind of man, its mode of action, and its development, compares it with the instincts and the reasoning faculties of the lower animals, and ever aims at the solution of the greatest of problems—whence and what is mind. The historian collects and arranges the facts of man's progress in recent times; the geographer determines the localities of the various races that now inhabit the earth, their manners, customs, and physical characteristics; the archaeologist seeks, by studying the remains of man and his works, to supplement written history, and to carry back our knowledge of man's physical, mental, and moral condition into *pre-historic times*; the geologist extends this kind of knowledge to a still earlier epoch, by proving that man co-existed with numerous animals now extinct, and inhabited Europe at so remote a period that the very contour of its surface, the form of its hills and valleys, no less than its climate, vegetation, and geology, were materially different from what they now are, or ever have been during the epoch of authentic history; the philologist devotes himself to the study of human speech, and through it seeks to trace out the chief migrations of nations, and the common origin of many of the races of mankind; and, lastly, the phrenologist and the craniologist have created special sciences out of the study of the human

brain and skull. Considering the brain as the organ of the mind, the phrenologist seeks to discover in what way they correspond to each other, and to connect mental peculiarities with the form and dimensions of the brain as indicated by the corresponding form of its bony covering. The craniologist, confining his attention to the skull as an indication of race, endeavours to trace out the affinities of modern and ancient races of men, by the forms and dimensions of their crania. These various studies have hitherto been pursued separately. There has been great division of labour, but no combination of results. Now, it is our object as anthropologists to accept the well-ascertained conclusions which have been arrived at by the students of all these various sciences, to search after every new fact which may throw additional light upon any of them, and, as far as we are able, to combine and generalize the whole of the information thus obtained. We cannot, therefore, afford to neglect any facts relating to man, however trivial, unmeaning, or distasteful some of them may appear to us. Each custom, superstition, or belief of savage or of civilized man may guide us towards an explanation of their origin in common tendencies of the human mind. Each peculiarity of form, colour, or constitution may give us a clue to the affinities of an obscure race. The anthropologist must ever bear in mind that, as the object of his study is *man*, nothing pertaining to or characteristic of man can be unworthy of his attention. It will be only after we have brought together and arranged all the facts and principles which have been established by the various special studies to which I have alluded, that we shall be in a condition to determine the particular lines of investigation most needed to complete our knowledge of man; and may hope ultimately to arrive at some definite conclusions on the great problems which must interest us all—the questions of the origin, the nature, and the destiny of the human race. I would beg you to recollect also that *here we must treat all these problems as purely questions of science, to be decided solely by facts and by legitimate deductions from facts*. We can accept no conclusions as authoritative that have not been thus established. Our sole object is to find out for ourselves what is our true nature,—to feel our way cautiously, step by step, into the dark and mysterious past of human history,—to study man under every phase and aspect of his present condition; and from the knowledge thus gained to derive (as we cannot fail to do) some assistance in our attempts to govern and improve uncivilized tribes, some guidance in our own national and individual progress."

'On a Supposed Human Jaw from the Belgian Bone Caves,' by Mr. C. C. BLAKE.

'On Colonies in South Africa,' by Mr. W. J. BLACK.

'Notes on Madagascar,' by Mr. T. WILKINSON.

'On the Indians of the Paraná,' by Consul T. J. HUTCHINSON.

'On the Indians of the Mosquito Territory,' by Mr. J. COLLINSON.

'On the People of Andorra,' by Dr. R. S. CHARNOCK.

FRIDAY.

'Phenomena of the Higher Civilization traceable to a Rudimentary Origin among Savage Tribes,' by Mr. E. B. TYLOR.—The author contended that Darwinism was not capable of explaining the facts of anthropology; it did not reconcile the monogenist and the polygenist. He did not believe that man's place in nature was by any means ascertained; and considered the doctrine of the unity of the human species as most premature.

'On the Principle of Natural Selection applied to Anthropology, in Reply to Views propounded by some of Mr. Darwin's Disciples,' by Dr. J. HUNT.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

President.—SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON.
Vice-Presidents.—SIR R. I. MURCHISON, VICOUNT STRANGFORD, JOHN CRAWFORD, MAJOR-GEN. SIR A. S. WAUGH.
Secretaries.—H. W. BAYNE, REV. T. P. CUSACK, CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, D. W. NASH, THOS. WRIGHT.
Committee.—Lord Amberley, Duke of St. Albans, Col. Sir J. G. Alexander, Prof. Dr. T. Ansted, John Arrowsmith, Hugh T. C. Bevan, Sir S. W. Baker, Dr. Bask, Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, C. Carter Blake, J. Campbell, M. P. B. Du Chailly, Dr. Cheadle,

Rev. P. W. Claydon, R. Dunn, Sir Walter Elliott, A. G. Findlay, Capt. Douglas Galton, Fms. Galton, Rev. Dunbar Heath, F. Hindmarsh, John Hogg, Dr. J. D. Hooker, James Hunt, R. H. Major, Viscount Milton, J. Murch, Prof. A. Newton, Rear-Admiral Ommanney, —(Uswell, Gifford Palgrave, T. Reddie, W. Spottiswoode, M. Pierre de Tchihatcheff, Dr. T. Thompson, Rev. H. B. Tristram, E. R. Tylor, A. R. Wallace, W. Webb, Charles White.

THURSDAY.

The PRESIDENT, in opening the business of this Section, gave an address, in which he passed in review the recent acquisitions and speculations in the sciences of Geography and Ethnology. Geography, he said, in the restricted sense in which it is now used, was chiefly confined, in its scope, to inquiries as to the leading features of the earth's physiognomy, without dealing with those special causes and remoter influences to which all the great phenomena of the surface of the globe were referable. This circumscription, and yet indefiniteness, of aim was not, however, peculiar to the subject we had to deal with; it belonged to every other department of human knowledge, the bounds of which are more or less arbitrary, each being but a part of one great whole, each separated from the other by faint and often invisible lines, reciprocally melting into each other. The same remark applied to Ethnology; the indefiniteness of the name having become a source of difficulty. A fastidious criticism might find equal objection to the employment of such terms as ethnography, zoography, anthropology, biology, and others. Many of these terms are sufficiently elastic not only to include man in all his objective relations,—in which anatomy and physiology, human as well as comparative, could be embraced,—but all the ethical and moral qualities of his nature would become alike objects of contemplation and research. Facts are, after all, the ultimate aim of all inquiry, and it was of little consequence with what special machinery or under what particular designation they might be gathered together. In reviewing the recent progress of geographical research, he alluded to the discovery of the Lake Albert Nyanza by Sir Samuel Baker, and described the nature of the problem which now remained to be solved in the geography of this part of Africa. This was the connexion or separation of the two great inland seas, the Tanganyika and the Albert Nyanza. The difference of level between them, 800 feet, militated against the supposition of their union; but a doubt existed as to the correctness of the levels given in the case of the Tanganyika, the measurement having been made by Burton and Speke with a single and very imperfect instrument. It was hoped that this point might be settled by Livingstone, the last news from whom informed us of his arrival at the mouth of the Rovuma river on the east coast, whence he was about to travel by land into the interior. The road to the great southern lake, Nyassa, was reported to be open, and this distinguished and intrepid traveller was, in all probability, now on his march. In other parts of Africa, the expeditions of the Baron von der Decken and M. Du Chailly were mentioned, and he announced to the meeting that the latter traveller would communicate a paper to the Section embodying his principal observations on the physical geography and tribes of the new region he had traversed in his last journey. In Asia several very important geographical expeditions had recently been undertaken. Two of these were in connexion with the great trigonometrical survey of India now in course of execution. To Capt. Montgomery, who had been charged with the survey of Cashmere and the North-Western Himalayas, we were indebted for one of these Central Asian explorations; the other was undertaken by Mr. W. H. Johnson, a civil assistant in the survey. This gentleman, having carried the survey to the summit of the Karakorum Pass, the extreme limit of the territory under British influence, had been there invited by the chief of Khotan, in Chinese Tartary, to visit his dominions. Mr. Johnson had boldly undertaken the journey over the as yet unknown plateau stretching between the Himalayan and Kuen Lun ranges, and reached Ichi, the capital of Khotan. The plateau was surveyed, and the position of Ichi accurately determined. The vast plains of Central and Western Asia still presented, however, innumerable features deserving of minute investigation. Amongst these was the problem of the alleged ancient course of

the Oxus into the Caspian Sea, instead of the Aral, as at present. In South-Eastern Asia; a young man, Mr. J. Thomson, had recently returned from a successful enterprise in Cambodia. Mr. Thomson had been excited by the account which the late Mr. Mouhot had given of the splendour of the ruins of ancient temples buried in the tropical forests of that country, and had resolved, alone and unaided, to visit them, and bring away photographs and plans of these structures. He had returned, and brought with him a very large series of pictures of great beauty, which would be exhibited to the Section. The useful labours of the Palestine Exploration Fund were next noticed, and afterwards the minute and accurate surveys made by Mr. W. Chandless on the river Purus, in South America, and also the recent expedition into the interior of Australia undertaken for the purpose of discovering remains of the unfortunate Leichhardt expedition. This search, so munificently supported by several of the Australian governments and by Her Majesty the Queen, had not yet accomplished much. A severe drought had impeded the progress of the searching party, but they had succeeded in traversing the continent to the banks of the Flinders river, and had examined the trees on which the L's were cut at a spot which was supposed to be the last halting-place of the lost explorers. Now that settlements are formed along the whole east coast of Australia, at short distances from each other, it was very desirable that exact registers should be established at various points, so as to determine whether there be any appreciable change in the relative levels of land and water along the coast, and thus throw light on an interesting question in physical geography, namely, the gradual subsidence of the Pacific coasts of Australia. After noticing the great extent of unknown lands, especially in Africa and New Guinea, yet remaining to be explored, the President concluded by a review of the recent great strides made in the science of ethnology since the discovery of stone implements in the alluvial deposits of St. Acheul. We here see the widest field opening for speculation and inquiry. There was a tendency with many ethnologists in their inquiries to disparage the force of the evidence afforded by language as a key to the history and the relationship of the different sections of mankind to each other. Yet it was impossible to gainsay the absolute co-relation that exists between certain organic forms of speech and some of the great typical divisions of man. Language, in his opinion, constitutes one of the most permanent and indelible tests of race, and no system of ethnology could dispense with the aid of philology. The early utterances of man have become stamped with a certain degree of immortality. The Celtic and the Hindoo, the early Persian, the Hellenic and Latin races betray the community of their origin in the dialectic affinities of the tongues they speak. On the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates the Arab employs a language which is the lineal descendant, with few fundamental changes, of that spoken by his forefathers in the days of the Hebrew patriarchs; whilst in the Semitic names scattered along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and eastern coast of Africa, we have unerring indications of the progress and settlements of early Semitic tribes. However plastic and evanescent, under certain local conditions, characteristic forms of speech may be, they still afford, in the history of man, the key to many of the vicissitudes that have marked his migrations, his conquests, his religion, his social polity, the measure of many of the attributes by which as an individual or a race he is distinguished from his fellow-men.

'On the Relations of the Abyssinian Tributaries of the Nile and the Equatorial Lakes to the Inundations of Egypt,' by Sir S. W. BAKER.—This was the subject of an unwritten address by Sir Samuel Baker. He commenced by giving a description of the ancient mystery of the Nile and the long-continued doubt and speculations as to the source of the annual inundations and river deposit which caused the fertility of Egypt. He then gave, in the form of a brief narrative of his own explorations, first of the Abyssinian tributaries and then of the lakes at the head of the White Nile, an account of the two separate sources, first, of the inundations

and fertilizing mud, and secondly, of the perennial flow of water which prevented the Lower Nile from becoming annually dry when the inundation ceased. His exploration of the Atbara and Blue Nile, in 1861, was undertaken mainly for the purpose of investigating their relations to the main stream. The attempts of the ancient Egyptians, and afterwards of Nero's centurions, to ascend to the sources of the Nile all failed. The latter ascended to a point where the White Nile expanded into vast marshes in about 9° N. lat. No other expedition went so far, until the one under St. Arnaud, despatched by the Viceroy Mehemet Ali, one result of which was the establishment of the trading settlement of Gondokoro, the starting-point of his own expedition to the great lakes. When he reached the Atbara, from Cairo, on the 13th of June, 1861, he found the broad and deep bed of the river almost entirely dry. He looked in vain for a river, but not a drop of water flowed from it into the Nile. Ascending for 180 miles to Gozerajup, he witnessed, on the 23rd of June, the sudden on-coming of the flood caused by the heavy rainfall of Abyssinia at the commencement of the wet season. In a few minutes the Atbara was no longer a desert, but a noble river, twenty feet deep and 500 yards wide. Further up, at Goorassé, he reached the country whence the Atbara derives the vast amount of rich soil which it carries down towards Egypt. The waters were of the consistency of soup. He crossed in succession a number of its tributaries, and found the general trend of the drainage from S.E. to N.W. The Settite, or Taccazy, is the principal tributary, and brings down almost the entire drainage of Eastern Abyssinia. It has the same character as the Atbara, with the exception that it does not become dry in the dry season. After being delayed for many weeks by the heavy rains, he resumed his journey, and, descending by the banks of the Blue Nile, reached Khartum on the 11th of June, 1862, having been just twelve months on the journey. The full significance of the fluvial phenomena which he had observed on this expedition he did not appreciate until he arrived in the region of the great lakes near the equator, which he now prepared to visit. On sailing up the White Nile he found a complete contrast to the rivers which descend from Abyssinia. For forty-five days he struggled through the almost boundless swamps through which it flows. He passed the point at which Nero's centurions had turned back, and the thought came to his mind that what the Romans had failed to do might perhaps be accomplished by Englishmen. At length the elevated land on which Gondokoro is situated was reached, and from thence, with great difficulty, and after many perils, the narrative of which he had already presented to the public, he reached the shores of the great lake. The result of his examination was to prove that the main river of the Nile makes its exit in a perennial stream from the Albert Nyanza, and that the river discovered by Speke, and flowing from the Victoria Nyanza, was a tributary, discharging its waters into the Albert, and following the same course as all the eastern affluents of the Nile, namely, from S.E. to N.W. With regard to the disputed question of the sources of the Nile, we ought to speak comparatively, and not look to the ultimate spring whence the remotest tributary of such a lake flowed, but accept this great reservoir as the true source. He believed geographers were in error in denying that a lake could be a source. He believed that no geographer in England or on the Continent now refused his assent to the statement that the White Nile flowed out of the Albert Nyanza. The continuity of the river discovered by Speke and Grant, now called the Victoria Nile, was also now accepted as a fact. He believed that there was no connexion between the Tanganyika and the Albert Lake, but that the watershed of the drainage to the south and north lies between the two. The fullest credence might be given to the altitudes which he had given, as they were made by Casella's thermometers, proved at Kew before leaving England, and again proved after his return. Now the relation of the White Nile to the fertility of Egypt was this: Egypt would be utterly annihilated if it depended for its irrigation

on the Abyssinian rivers. These simply cause the annual inundations, and are full only three months in the year, corresponding with the three months' rainfall in Abyssinia, from June to September. The supply of water from the great White Nile lakes is constant, for they are fed by a ten months' rainfall over the high lands near the equator. It is this steady flow which prevents Egypt from becoming a desert, and it is great enough to overcome the great absorption in the extensive sandy regions which intervene. When no rain falls in Abyssinia, the supply from the lakes keeps up the flow of the Nile until the rainy season comes round again. On the other hand, the fertilizing soil which annually overspreads the Delta is due exclusively to the rich sediment brought down by the Abyssinian tributaries.

'On the Possibility of Diverting the Waters of the Nile into the Red Sea,' by Dr. C. T. BEKE.—The author stated that a tradition which is founded on fact has often been misunderstood or misrepresented by commentators on ancient authors. Thus it has happened with the story that the rulers of Ethiopia possessed, and at times exercised, the power to prevent the waters of the Nile from flowing down to Egypt. After noticing various traditions connected with the river-history of Africa, Dr. Beke continued:—From descriptions given by several modern travellers, especially M. Linant, it appears that the Atbara is called Bahr-el-Aswad, or Black River, from the quantity of black earth brought down by it during the rains, which is so great as to discolour the main stream of the Nile; that it is this branch which is the best source of irrigation, as it contributes most of the slime that manures the lands in Egypt; that it might easily be turned into the Red Sea at Sawakin, and that the remains of a bed or canal exist from the Atbara to the Red Sea. The main stream of the Nile being deprived of so great a bulk of its waters, and especially of that portion of them which contains the fertilizing principle, the dire results recorded in history would not fail to ensue.

In the discussion which followed, Sir S. BAKER said that he must totally deny that there existed any natural facilities in the country for a diversion of the waters, such as Dr. Beke described.

'On Cesar's Account of Britain and its Inhabitants,' by Mr. J. CRAWFORD.

'On the Eruption at Santorin, and its Present Condition,' by Commander LINDSAY BRINE, R.N.

'On the probable Lower Course of the Limpopo River in South-east Africa,' by Mr. T. BAINES.

'On the Zambesi River and its probable Westernmost Source,' by Mr. T. BAINES.—This was a recital of various reports of natives and traders regarding the upper streams of the Zambesi system, which the author heard whilst travelling to the Zambesi in 1863. The most trustworthy accounts described the upper branches of the Zambesi as forming a complete network of rivers, the several streams, for want of sufficient slope in the country, wandering in numerous channels.

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

President—Prof. ROGERS.
Vice-Presidents—Lord BELPER, Sir JOHN BOWRING, Dr. WILLIAM FAIR, WILLIAM FELIX, JAMES HETWOOD, COL. SYKES.
Secretaries—R. BIRKIN, jun., Prof. LEONARD LEVI, EDMUND MACROBY.

Committee—Samuel Brown, Rev. W. Cairns, Dr. William Camps, William Enfield, F. P. Fellows, Lord Houghton, The Mayor of Nottingham, Charles Paget, Henry Yates Thompson, Samuel Timmins, Alderman Vickers, Joseph White, Robert Wilkinson, James Yates.

THURSDAY.

The PRESIDENT, in his opening address, said—'Among the various questions of great economical importance which have been before the public during the past year, there are two on which I will make a few brief comments. These are the contingency, at no remote date, of a considerable exhaustion of certain mineral resources in this country, and the altered position which England might consequently assume; and the present condition of what is familiarly called the money market. The first of these questions raises a variety of issues, the magnitude of which cannot be over-estimated; the second is a crisis unparalleled for its severity and its duration. It cannot be denied that a limited quantity of any natural product, the demand for which is incessant, must ultimately be exhausted. But the real question is, When will the scarcity

price operate on consumption, and, when it does so operate, in what will the saving be effected? That the scarcity price is not yet operative is manifest from the increase in the aggregate consumption of coal and from the increased production of metals; for it is in the smelting of metals that the largest consumption occurs. Nor can it be doubted that, when the saving becomes necessary from enhanced price, the economy will be exercised in this direction. But the total value of all metals produced in this country in the year 1864 (the largest in value, though not the largest in amount, yet recorded) was worth little more than sixteen millions—a great but not a dominant quantity in the annual aggregate of British industry. It would seem, then, that the alarm, if it be not premature, is certainly excessive; that there will be abundant warnings of future scarcity, and necessary economies in dealing with the residue, long before that residue verges to exhaustion. The material wealth of this country, greatly as it is related to its manufactures, one of the raw materials of which is locally limited, is far more fully derived from its geographical position, and thereupon its trade, the advantages and aids of which are permanent. Occupying, as Great Britain does, the most central position between the New and the Old Worlds, it is, and will be, so long as its people are industrious and resolute, the highway and the mart of nations. Its commerce, by virtue of causes which cannot be reft from it, increases at a far more rapid rate than its manufactures; and if that commerce remain unfettered and unshackled, there seems no limit to the width which its markets may attain. It would not become me, in an introductory address, to enter on the vexed question of the currency, and, in particular, to criticize the Act of 1844. Opinions are, as is well known, broadly and sharply divided on that famous measure. With some thinkers this measure is lauded as one of consummate wisdom; with others it is censured as one of needless and mischievous interference with that part of the machinery of trade which would be self-adjusting without it, and which is not really supported by it. As a rule, indeed, when one set of persons confessedly competent to form a judgment decide that a law dealing with commerce is wise and useful, and another set of persons equally competent declare that it is foolish and mischievous, it will generally be found, in course of time, that the latter are in the right. Such was the case with the Colonial system, with the Corn Laws, with the Navigation Laws, with the Sinking Fund, with the laws regulating or prohibiting the exportation of corn, with bounties, with export duties, with the favoured nation clause in commercial treaties. It has been stated, but not, I think, proved, that the cause of the present crisis has been excessive or over trading. As far, however, as can yet be discovered, it seems to be due far more to imprudent action on the part of certain banks, who have made advances at long dates or on securities not readily convertible. The distrust which has followed on the failure of some among these banks had led to the absorption of a large amount of the note currency by the solvent banks, with a view to make their position impregnable. But this retention of notes, as it has limited the amount of accommodation, has indirectly raised the rate of discount; and thus it follows that as long as the rate is high the notes are hoarded, and as long as the notes are hoarded the rate will be high.

‘On the State and Prospects of the Rate of Discount with reference to the Recent Monetary Crisis,’ by Prof. L. LEVI.

‘On Free Trade in Banking in the Western States of America and Manchouria (Tartary), from Statements of W. Wells Brown and I. T. Meadows, Her Majesty’s Consul at Newchang,’ communicated by Col. SYKES, M.P.

FRIDAY.

Report of the Committee of the British Association on Scientific Evidence in Courts of Law, by Prof. WILLIAMSON.

Report of the Committee of the British Association on Uniformity of Weights and Measures, by Prof. L. LEVI.

‘On the Statistics of the General Hospital, near Nottingham,’ by Mr. J. WHITE.

‘On Classification of the various Occupations of the People,’ by Mr. F. J. WILSON.

‘On some of the Results of the Free Licensing System in Liverpool during the last Four Years,’ by Rev. W. CAINE.—Mr. Caine (of Manchester) drew a sad picture of Liverpool, and traced its condition to the drinking promoted by the free licensing system acted upon by the magistrates during the last four years. Within the last four years drunkenness and its fruits had increased in a far greater ratio than previously. In Liverpool they far exceed the proportions in other towns, manufacturing and maritime. The crime of Liverpool is increasing every year out of all proportion to the rate of the increase of the population. Baron Martin only a few days ago attributed nine-tenths of this crime to drunkenness; and a Lancashire magistrate had declared publicly that “Liverpool was the most drunken, and had the highest range of criminality, of any town, perhaps, in England.” Medical papers spoke of it as a “national danger.” The Registrar General spoke of “portentous darkness” on the Mersey. The disproportionate social evils of Liverpool, Mr. Caine thought, were reducible by the diminution of the facilities for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

A discussion ensued, in the course of which it was suggested that the conclusions of Mr. Caine might, perhaps, be qualified by considerations which he had lost sight of. One omission which he was unable to supply was the comparison of the purely sailor population of Liverpool with that of other towns.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

President.—THOMAS HAWKLEY.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG, J. F. BATEMAN, W. FAIRBAIRN, Capt. D. GALTON, J. OLDFIELD, C. VIGNOLES, J. WHITWORTH.
Secretaries.—P. LE NEVE FOSTER, J. F. ISLIE, M. Q. TARRANTON.
Committee.—R. Abernethy, Admiral Sir E. Belcher, N. Beardmore, Mons. Bergeron, F. J. Bramwell, W. Cargmael, H. Dikre, J. C. Gilbert, G. Glover, R. W. Mylne, W. J. M. Rankine, W. Siemens, B. B. Stoney, Sir A. Waugh.

THURSDAY.

The PRESIDENT opened the proceedings of the Section by delivering the following address:—“The subject-matter of the department of the British Association over which I have on this occasion been called to preside is that of Mechanics; and, although properly speaking this department embraces within its confines the whole of the vast range of Mechanical Philosophy, extending from the infinitely great of the universe down to the infinitely small of the ultimate atom, yet, as I apprehend it is our more immediate purpose to limit our inquiries for the most part, if not altogether, to those branches of Statics and Dynamics which are or may be employed for the realization of so-called ‘practical ends,’ I now offer for consideration a few thoughts with regard to the unhappy necessity which the events of the last few years have only too sadly established for devoting much of the science and skill of the members of the Association to the defence of the homes of the people of this great nation. Whatever may have been the advancement which civilized people have made in the arts of peace, it is only too evident that those people have even outstripped themselves in advancing the arts of destruction. We have seen in the great internal contention of our American brethren, and still later in the struggle in which several of the most important states of Europe have engaged, that war is no longer carried on by means of mere animal courage and brutal force. On the contrary, we perceive, much to our amazement, I believe, that the highest branches of mechanical science and the most refined processes and operations of the mechanical arts are resorted to by the modern warrior for the purposes of offence and defence; and we are taught by the logic of facts that the modern soldier must cease to remain a passive machine, but, on the contrary, must henceforth be trained as a skilled labourer, if not, indeed, even as a skilled artisan. At the present moment the defences of this country are in a most unsatisfactory condition. Many endeavours have been made, and much money, reckoned by millions, has been expended, for the most part uselessly, in endeavours to secure our coasts against the attacks of a foreign enemy. Forts have been erected where an adversary would never seek to

land. Ships of an enormous size, and carrying enormous armaments, have been constructed which can neither sail on shallow waters nor safely encounter a hurricane in deeper ones, which, with vast mechanical power on board, can yet not carry a sufficient quantity of coal to enable them to find their way to, and act as protectors of, our colonies, and which, for the same reason, are wholly unable to convey our merchantmen to those distant climes, without a safe communication with which the trade and commerce of England must be annihilated. Arsenals have been enlarged, if not constructed, in situations in which they can only be secured from an enemy’s fire by fortifications which it will require an additional army to man. Guns, each one larger or more elaborate than the last, have been invented and constructed and tried, and floating castles, each one heavier and uglier and more unmanageable and more useless, except for special applications, than the former one, have been built and cast upon the waters to resist them, and yet nearly all naval and military officers acknowledge that this great country is not in a position to defend either herself or her colonies against a combined attack from more than one of those foreign friends we have heretofore recognized under a different appellation. It is a function of this department of our Association to study and discuss the forms of ships suitable for the purposes of commerce and war, to ascertain the conditions under which they will attain the highest velocities or carry the heaviest burdens, to know and define the laws of resistance to motion in water,—a subject to which I have devoted a not altogether useless attention,—and to apply the motive force necessary to overcome that resistance in the most economical, most convenient, and most serviceable manner; and it is also a function of this department to deal with the theory and practice of projectiles, and to contrive the means by which these warlike instruments, both large and small, may be most advantageously employed by our military and naval forces. But whilst, as good Englishmen, we feel the necessity of being prepared for war in order to secure a lasting and respected peace, we must not neglect the consideration of so much more of our science as contributes to the material wealth and prosperity of our country, and to the social comfort and intellectual improvement of its inhabitants, and, I may add, of the whole world. Before sitting down, permit me to request your attention to the many points of interest peculiar to this town and its neighbourhood. You will find here, in the lace-machine, combinations and arrangements of mechanism of the most complicated yet of the most exact kind, all tending to the cheap and rapid fabrication of an article of commerce which has made its way over the entire world, and without the possession of which no home, and I had almost said no lady’s dress, can be considered complete. The present state and extent of this really wonderful manufacture is an instance, and a remarkable one, of the effect of that law of Continuity which last evening formed the staple of our President’s address. It has only been by little and little, but by slow and continuous progression, that the lace mechanism of Nottingham has become developed into that condition of almost perfection to which it has now attained. The excursionists will find in the geology of this district much to invite their attention. Within a very few miles many of the most interesting formations of the earth’s crust come to the surface, from the syenite at the base of the system to the more recent deposits of lias and oolite. Coal and ironstone are very abundant; and although it is to be regretted that the town of Nottingham has not yet availed itself of the vast amount of mineral wealth within its reach, yet, in the large undertakings of Butterly, Riddings, and other places, as well as the great extent to which the Midland Coal Field is being wrought for the supply of distant countries, you will see evidences of the growth of a local industry, which, as I believe, is yet in its infancy.”

Prof. J. W. M. RANKINE, LL.D. read the Report of the Committee appointed to make Experiments on the Difference between the Resistance of Water to Floating and Immersed Bodies.

—From the Report it appears that the experiments were conducted by means of two models, referred to as A and B. These models were of painted wood, ship-shape, each consisting of two equal and similar halves, joined together at the middle water-line, the detailed elements of the models being given in the Report. Model A was of two parts, joined at the circular midship section, so that by turning the after-body through a right angle about a longitudinal axis, the water-lines could be converted into buttock-lines, and *vice versa*.—The experiments made were 220 in all, and the result of each experiment is given in detail in a tabular form.

Prof. RANKINE read a paper entitled 'Remarks on the Experiments of the Committee.'—He said that his object in reading the paper was not so much to bring forward any opinions of his own, as to open the way for a discussion on the subject of the resistance of water to bodies passing through it. The experiments recorded in the Report formed a body of facts which were available for every inquirer to reduce in his own way. From a brief investigation of their results, by the aid of graphic projection, the following conclusions might safely be drawn: "1. That agreeably to what was previously known as to the resistance of water to the motion of bodies of small dimensions at two speeds, the resistance increased on the whole somewhat more slowly than the square of the velocity. 2. That when the velocity went beyond the maximum velocity suited to the length, according to Mr. Scott Russell's rule (that is to say, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, the models being four feet long), the resistance showed a tendency to increase at a more rapid rate; and the water became so much disturbed by waves as to make it difficult, and sometimes impracticable, to continue the experiments. 3. That while the midship section of Model A was to that of Model B as 1:57 to 1, and the mean girth of Model A was to that of Model B as 1:45 to 1, the resistance of Model A was to that of Model B in a somewhat less ratio than the latter proportion, though not very much less at moderate speeds. 4. That the resistance of Model A, when just covered with water, was almost exactly double of its resistance at the same speed when half immersed. 5. That the resistance of Model B, when immersed to about $3\frac{1}{4}$ times its depth, was sensibly more than double its resistance when half immersed."

Mr. FAIRBAIRN said, the facts and figures given in the Report just read would afford the means for individuals to deduce a general law for themselves. He believed he was the first to ascertain by experiment the amount of resistance offered to bodies passing at different velocities through water, and referred to experiments made on the Paisley Canal. Mr. Scott Russell and others had made similar experiments, but they had not driven their boats at a higher speed than seven miles an hour.—Mr. G. BAILEY drew the attention of Prof. Rankine to the peculiar line of friction shown on the bottoms of copper-bottomed vessels. The copper was striated along the line of friction. It presented the appearance of being grooved, but the grooves were not continuous, as the harder portions of the copper were left intact—only the softer portions being worn away. This appeared to him to be at variance with Mr. Scott Russell's wave-line theory, which he believed to be a mistaken one. As a naval architect, he would undertake to build two vessels on the "wave-line" principle which should be totally dissimilar in their qualities as sea-going ships. The wave-line principle was not generally adopted, and in the cases where it had been carried out, the vessels were unsuccessful as sea-going ships. In one instance, where a vessel had been built upon this principle, she was subsequently altered by having the hollow bow filled up to the extent of eighteen inches, with the happiest results, as she became much more handy, more "sea-kindly," and rose better to the waves. He might also advert to a remarkable instance of "slip" that had come to his knowledge lately in the case of the North German Lloyd's screw-propeller Herman, where the slip amounted to nearly one-seventh—the propeller having travelled 4,000 miles, whereas the distance actually run was only

3,400 miles. He had been much astonished at the results attained by means of the twin screw-propeller, results which at first he was not prepared to expect.—Admiral Sir E. BELCHER agreed with Mr. Bailey that the fastest ships in the navy were constructed upon principles other than that of the "wave-line," the efficiency of which he disputed. Years ago sailing ships went sixteen knots an hour, and it was strange that the same speed could not be attained with steam. He attributed this loss of speed to the erroneous principles upon which steamers were built at the present day. The Cunard steamers, well known for their great speed, were built with straight lines.—Prof. RANKINE, in reply to Mr. Smithies, referred that gentleman to the details of experiments given in the Report. He might, however, say that the boat went faster when the long end went first. He thought most persons, when discussing the wave-line theory, forgot that it was divided into two branches, one relating to the form of the bows, and the other to the relation between the length of the vessel and the speed at which she was to be propelled through the water. He did not attach much weight to the hollow bow form, as he found that a bow constructed on the straight-line system answered equally well with that constructed on the former system. He thought that there was much to be said in favour of the theory, that the length must form a certain relation to the speed. To ascertain the line of friction along the bottom and sides of a vessel, it had been proposed to cover the copper with grease, and then to drive in a number of pins. The grease would be removed by the action of the water in all places in the line of friction, except just in the rear of the pins.

Mr. W. E. CARRETT read a paper descriptive of 'An Hydraulic Coal-cutting Machine,' and exhibited a small working model. The machine, by means of a series of ingenious mechanical arrangements, is capable of being most readily adjusted and moved to suit the various conditions under which it is required to be used in the pit, and these could only be made intelligible by means of elaborate diagrams or inspection of the machine itself or the model. The principle on which the machine works is that of the planing and slotting machine, the cutters acting by direct continuous pressure derived from a column of water, and not by blows. The machine has been in successful operation for more than two years.

In reply to Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. CARRETT stated that it would act on hard materials, and that it successfully cut pyrites and "blackband." There was no difficulty in sharpening the tool, as from its shape it simply required the grinding of a flat surface.—Dr. C. LE NEVE FOSTER inquired the cost of the machine, which Mr. Carrett stated to be 125*l*.—Mr. WHITWELL confirmed the successful working of the machine which had come under his own knowledge. It had crushed the hard stone in a surprising manner.

Mr. F. INGLE read a paper 'On Recent Improvements in the Application of Concrete to Fire-Proof Constructions.' The author pointed out what he considered a radical defect of concrete formed of lime as ordinarily used, viz., that by the action of fire it becomes reconverted into lime, which, when the water from the engines is brought to bear upon it, expands greatly, and forces out the walls to the destruction of the building. He advocated the use of a concrete formed from gypsum, which is not liable to this defect. The gypsum, which is of a coarse and inexpensive character, is formed into plaster of Paris by roasting, and mixed with a peculiar kind of clay found in connexion with the beds of gypsum.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MONDAY. Entomological, 7.
TUESDAY. Horticultural, 3.—General Meeting, and Lecture.

FINE ARTS

OUTRAM'S MONUMENT.

To Mr. M. Noble, as sculptor, we are indebted for a new version of combination in design in the form of a memorial to Gen. Outram, lately erected in Westminster Abbey. We cannot say that the

result is fortunate. The bust, or rather half-figure, is mounted on a pedestal, in the front of which last is placed a Gothic quatrefoil panel, inclosing a carving in relief representing a meeting between the General and some native authorities. The style of it is aptly enough adapted from that of Ghiberti, on the gates to the Baptistery at Pisa, but very decidedly inferior to it in respect to execution and refinement,—the figures, as they are situated at a considerable height above the eye, looking short and rather stumpy—an unfortunate defect. The actions of the figures are fairly expressed in a somewhat commonplace manner. The style thus produced does not harmonize with the prosaic naturalism of the bust, which is the leading element of the composition, or with that of those subordinate statues which, placed at the sides of the pedestal, and less than the size of life, are too evidently intended to make up the trite pyramidal arrangement so much affected in modern trivial monuments. These statues represent, the one a naked, the other a robed native; both recline towards the centre of the composition, their heads being close to the upper portion of the pedestal; their feet are, of course, most removed from that portion: thus the pyramid is produced, not much to the satisfaction of those who prefer novelty in design. The execution of these figures is tolerably good in the modern, that is, the picturesque, non-monumental fashion to which the half-education of our sculptors so frequently inclines their minds. We lament this lack of gravity and dignity in design, but do not wonder at seeing that modern sculptural training rarely leads a student either to the profound elaboration and severity of antique Art or the more purely architectonic method of treatment which prevailed with the great Gothic artists who produced the Abbey itself, and should be followed in works which are intended to be there enshrined. So weakly have the principles of these immortal schools of design been appreciated by Mr. Noble, that his composition, together with its ruling motive, approaches the ludicrous. The "weepers," if we may so style them, or supporters—they much resemble what are called supporters in heraldry—have diverse expressions and varied attitudes,—a good thing if it were well attained, and noble in itself. On the contrary, however, one of the statues leans his head against the pedestal as if it ached (this idea is irresistible by the spectator), and looks downwards; the other figure is in a woful-looking attitude, not one of genuine sorrow or deep meditation, as Michael Angelo might have chosen, but as if he were the victim of a raging tooth, and leans his head like that of his fellow, but looks up in vain hope for a dentist. Placed, but temporarily we hope, immediately in front of the mural monument of General Wade,—a curious piece of eighteenth-century Art in marble, a thorough disgrace to the Abbey,—this memorial to Outram is thoroughly in keeping with it as regards design, but infinitely inferior to it in elaboration and thoroughness of treatment. The Indians of Mr. Noble are less expressive than the scythe-armed Time of his predecessor; his half-length figure is less commendable than the angels of his neighbour in intrusion; his quasi-Gothic panel, with its Renaissance carvings of dumpy figures, less valuable, because not so well in keeping, than the banners, trumpets and trophy of the other. We trust this monument may find another place. In the Abbey it does but tend to perpetuate the absurdities in marble that are so rife and destructive to the beauty of the building. Now that even our village churches rarely receive monuments that show no signs of Christianity, and are but vainglorious braggings,—not of the belief of the dead, but of the deeds of the living,—it is very hard indeed to find the noblest, most gloriously consecrated abbey continued as the receptacle for such blunders in thought, such anachronisms in taste, and such feeble designs as that in question. Those who placed, or suffered such a work to be placed, at Westminster are evidently untalented in Art and indifferent to the propriety of a church. That "amiable spy," Major André, has been commemorated to the anger or the laughter of succeeding generations by the standing Red Indians and their trappings, which occupy the sides of a sarcophagus not many feet

from where Outram stares across the nave. Have we not advanced in knowledge of design since this absurdity was achieved? It would seem that the day of cannon-balls, flags, rocks, Fames, Glories, Nymphs, Times, scythes, guns, spears, "bustos," and the rest of their order in trash, has not yet past. Mr. Noble has done some very pretty figures in what is called "drawing-room sculpture." He has now failed wofully in monumental and even in pathetic design; nothing less than success in this is tolerable, in commemorating the brave; still less can we endure that which is trivial in a church.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

The first part of M. J. Ph. Berjeau's collection of Early Dutch, German, and English Printers' Marks has been published by Mr. E. Rascol, Brydges Street, Covent Garden, and contains twenty-three examples of varied but, generally speaking, great interest, commencing, chronologically, with Johann Koelhoff's shield of arms and its quaint crest, dated 1470—1500, "J.K." in black letter, in the upper corners of the block, including the "W.C." of Caxton and its entwined figure, "1476—1491," concluding, in the like order, with Richard Watkins's cartouche, uncouth and rude as it is, "London, 1557—1591." Some of the examples are very well designed indeed, showing a feeling for Art beyond the mere habit of copying modes of the time. Thus, the "V.S." of Valentine Schumann, of Leipzig, 1502—1534, between two saplings,—the monogram of Lawrence Andrewe, London, 1499—1527, although on a florid shield,—are good in their way. A good signature of the "merchant's mark" order is that of Hugh Singleton, London, 1553—1588, with the ever-present "4" rising from the cipher "H.S.," making, in more ways than one, the emblem of the Trinity and the monogram of Christ. Fust and Schoeffer's signature, Mentz, 1457—1466. Jacob de Breda's (Deventer, 1486—1519) handsome mark, probably the handsomest of the whole before us, comprises, not only the evangelistic emblems, but the sacred monogram, and some beautifully designed and executed foliage.

At Messrs. Colnaghi's may be seen a picture by M. Mignot, who has so often painted South American and tropical scenery, representing the Falls of Niagara as seen from the Terrapin Tower, which is joined to Goat Island by a bridge. Here is seen the Horseshoe Fall, over which the greater portion of the water goes. The work is executed with remarkable spirit, and contains none of that too common effect of exaggerating the peculiar character of the scene it depicts: the aspect of the grass-green and glassy surges plunging as they go towards the edge is effective enough. M. Mignot has been eminently successful in representing the effect of light, transmitted or reflected, upon his canvas; in treating atmospheric effect he has done even better than is usual with him.

The bosses in the roof of the nave of Westminster Abbey are being cleaned and re-gilt.

The first contract for the restoration of Salisbury Cathedral has been carried out, and a second contract entered upon for further works, which embrace the renovation of the west front: this portion will be completed by June next. The difficult task of strengthening the tower and spire has been performed. We trust these portions of the glorious structure will not require further attention for centuries to come.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

In a busy section of our world of London society, that of musical amateurs, a tendency has appeared increasingly of late years to cross the line which separates dilettantism from serious musical effort, whether the same be composition or performance. The feat is a harder one than the generality of the ladies and gentlemen having such ambitions suppose. Granting them the advantages of an education more liberal and refined than falls to the lot of many who raise themselves to a good social position by their accomplishments in art, they labour under a counter-

balancing disadvantage, which must be faced and overcome ere any real excellence can be achieved,—the vanity engendered by courteous flattery and easily-won praise. They must forget and cast aside as valueless things which mean nothing, all drawing-room successes. Who will dare to speak the truth to those who good-naturedly devote themselves to the amusement of their friends,—to tell *Lady Celie* that her voice is out of tune, and that her scales are unfinished,—to hint to *Sir Plume* that, gentle-born though he be, he still sings a little worse than Rubini! What bystander in the corner has not been amazed by airs and graces, and pretensions and rivalries of a florid growth which has no prototype in the world of those who must, in the main, rely on public justice and discrimination for the place they are to hold? We have been led to repeat these considerations by hearing of another gentleman with a tenor voice, whose private triumphs have encouraged him to turn his talent to professional account, and who meditates entering on a course of grave study with that object. In proportion as he acts on the principle just intimated, and acknowledges the difficulties under which he begins the task of needed correction and completion, will the fulfilment of his admirers' hopes or their disappointment be real and great.

It is said that Mr. Mapleson has the project of giving English Opera a chance during the autumn and early winter, and that a new work by Mr. Balfe will figure in his programme. The composer of 'The Bohemian Girl' owes it to himself to retrieve his old popularity, which was lost by the last half-dozen careless and ill-considered operas thrown out from his pen, the best of which would not bear revival for a week.

The acetics will rejoice to read that, owing to want of support, the Sunday band in the Regent's Park will be obliged to give up its performances; the sale of penny programmes, from which a large portion of its income was derived, being entirely insufficient for its purpose.

Though wilful mis-statement, made under the excuse of a slashing and would-be sarcastic style, is ninety-nine times out of a hundred unworthy of attention, there are cases in which ignorance of fact and presumption of conclusion must be shown for what they are. It might have been thought that no one dealing with the question of musical education in this country and the chance of its support by government assistance who can read plain English, could conceive the *Athenæum* to be in favour of a repatching of the Royal Academy, still less of its transfer to South Kensington. Yet a paragraph, containing such a distortion of every word and thought that emanated from this journal, absolutely figured last week in the columns of a contemporary paper! Such want of common understanding (not to use a stronger word) brings with it the condemnation of all exhibiting it,—be their motives what they may.

Our journals advertise that the winter term of the Stuttgart Conservatory of Music will commence in October next. Nothing can be more modest than the annual fee, which is stated at 10*l.* for female, 8*l.* 8*s.* for male students.

There is a report in the *Orchestra* that the spirited managers of the well-managed Alhambra have applied to M. Offenbach to compose a work expressly for that establishment, and to conduct its performance in person.

Signor Morini, who played *Faust* in Paris, and who has been described to us as having essentially improved since that period, has been engaged by Mr. Mapleson to make one of a travelling company about to make the round of England during the recess.—Mr. Gye is said to have engaged Signor Cotogni, "the celebrated baritone," for his next season.—The *Gazzetta dei Teatri* is profuse in its praises of Signorina Margharita Gigli, a new Sicilian singer, who has appeared at Catania with the utmost success. "They say," says the same authority, "that Signor Rossini is composing a *Cantata* to celebrate the restoration of Venice to Italy."

It is now stated as past doubt that M. Carvalho intends to produce Herr Wagner's 'Lohengrin' at the Théâtre Lyrique in January.—A new three-act comic opera, 'Deborah,' with music by M.

Devin-Duvivier, is to be given at the same theatre; also, a revised and condensed edition of M. Gounod's 'Philemon et Baucis,' which contains some of his most delicate and charming music, and a revival of his merry 'Le Médecin.'—A new tenor, it is added, with a beautiful voice, has been found in one of the *cafés chantants*, and secured by M. Carvalho.

A new opera, 'Lucifer,' by M. Benoit, is in preparation at Ghent.

M. Gade has produced a new *Canata*, 'The Crusaders,' at Copenhagen.

For the benefit of the extraordinary critic to whose wisdom concerning the extinction of *Pigmy* Gluck's fame due publicity was given a week ago, we may mention that his 'Orphée' and 'Alceste' are, at the time present, among the most important works in the repertory of the Prague Opera.

M. Fétis contributes to the *Gazette Musicale* a detailed account of the grand organ just erected in the concert-room of the *Conservatoire* at Brussels. He signalizes, in particular, some improvements added to the invention of Mr. Barker, for the lightening of the touch of the instrument. With his usual modesty he gives an account of the piece for organ and orchestra written by him for the occasion, conceiving that it inaugurates a new period in musical composition.

From the same journal we derive the following piece of news, the sequel of which may be looked for with interest: On the day of the Emperor's *fête*, a poor Italian woman of agreeable appearance attracted the attention of several amateurs and artists by singing before the Café Riche. Her voice is described as a superb *contralto*, and her method as good. So real was the impression made that, besides a liberal recompense, a subscription was opened among the artists on the spot, with the view, by completing her education, of giving her that place in the profession for which her natural gifts qualify her.

The revival of Méhul's 'Joseph' at the Opéra Comique has taken place.

On Monday, a new farce was produced at the Strand under the title of 'Waiting for the Underground.' It is written by Mr. L. H. F. du Terreaux. There is in the incidents nothing special as to an underground railway. Mr. Turner acted his part (*Jeremiah Pumpkin*) with such force and character that the success of the farce may be fairly attributed to his efforts.

On Wednesday, Mr. J. L. Warner, the only son of the celebrated *tragédienne*, the late Mrs. Warner, made his *début* at Sadler's Wells, in the character of *Hamlet*. To distinguish the occasion, an address in his favour, written by Mr. John Oxenford, was delivered by Miss Edith Heraud. Mr. Warner is young, and not without ability. Nature has gifted him with a fine voice and tall person, and, as he has been performing in the provinces for the last three years, he must not be regarded as altogether unpractised in his profession.

Among other pieces about to be given at Drury Lane during the season at hand will be (we hear) a revival of 'Rob Roy,' in which Messrs. Anderson, Sims Reeves, Phelps, and Miss Helen Faucit will perform.

The Lyceum Theatre will commence its season on the 15th of next month, with 'A Long Strike,' the new drama by Mr. Boucicault, in which he will appear with his wife. The report, which has found its way into print, that this play is based on Mr. Dickens's 'Hard Times,' is, we believe, erroneous.—Messrs. Creswick and Shepherd have come together again in the management of the Surrey Theatre, which is to open, on the 8th, with the new T. P. Cooke prize drama, 'True to the Core,' by Mr. Slous.

Miss Kate Terry is about to appear at the Adelphi Theatre.

Miss Harris, the daughter of the excellent stage-manager of our Royal Italian Opera, is engaged at the Théâtre Porte St.-Martin.

Two new Italian dramas are announced in *Il Trovatore*—'Cuor di Moglie,' by Signor Azzi, given at Aquila; and at Naples, 'L'Omra di Paganini,' by a better-known writer, Signor Dall' Ongaro.

The *Times* of Thursday announced that the principal theatre at Constantinople has been destroyed by fire.

MISCELLANEA

The Execution of Charlotte Corday.—It is not generally known that the executioner's assistant, who slapped the cheek of Charlotte Corday after decapitation, was legally punished by imprisonment for having exceeded his duty in this act of brutality. I have read a record of this fact in the *Moniteur* of, I think, the second day after the execution. The asserted blushing is regarded by some as a physiological impossibility, owing to the severance of connexion with the heart. K.

* * The execution, which took place on the 17th of July, is not reported in the *Moniteur* till the 20th. We can find no record of the alleged outrage.

The Sensitive Plant.—"Some months ago it occurred to me that the motion of the folioles of the sensitive plant, on being touched by the finger, might be due to the transmission or interchange of electricity between the two points in contact. Impressed with this idea, I took the opportunity a few days ago of putting the matter to the test, by using for the purpose of touching the folioles a non-conductor, a steel conductor and the finger. The experiment quite answered my expectations, as the subjoined letter from my friend, Prof. Divers, will testify. The plant, I should state, was in flower, and at this period it is probably more sensitive than at other times. On the 12th August I experimented three or four times; and on the 19th I again repeated these trials with a similar result, so that the care-taker spontaneously remarked upon the difference of the effects produced. They were these: on touching gently and even lightly pressing the folioles with glass they remained as they were; on touching them with steel held in the fingers, or (in other instances) with the fingers, they made their usual movement. Again, before I applied these tests, a gentleman asked me to explain how it happened that the plant moved more readily when touched by any of his children than by himself. He had seen this take place several times and could not account for it. I thought it harmonized exactly with my theory, and have since had reason to believe that with the same individual the action will be more evident when he is in a tonic state (if I may use the expression) than when he is exhausted and weary. Although what I have shown goes to prove that the passage of electricity between the points in contact will account for the movement of the folioles in such instance, I do not mean to say that whenever the foliole moves there must be contact with a conductor. For I hold it possible that the plant may be capable of developing within itself sufficient of such force to close its folioles (a seemingly protective movement) if roughly handled. From what I had observed with regard to the sensitive plant, it appeared to me probable that the fly-trap movement of the processes of the *Dionda muscipula* was due to the same cause. Having gently touched these exteriorly, I was disappointed to find no result produced. Laying the tip of the little finger (in two cases) softly within the expanded processes, I found them to close, whereupon I immediately withdrew it, that there might be no possibility of injury to the plant. I thought the fact almost valueless, as there was no opportunity of testing what would be the action with a non-conductor. However, but a few moments had elapsed, when my attention was drawn to a distinctly painful sensation in the ulnar nerve at the right elbow,—it being the little finger of the right hand I had used. This sensation persisted for some time; then imperceptibly passed away. I admit that the subject is capable of many more tests and much more development than I can give it in this letter, or at this time. It is my intention, however, to pursue the investigation, confident that it will be recognized as one of considerable importance and replete with interest. Now, when the rigid limit drawn by the old naturalists between the animal and vegetable kingdoms has been found untenable, there will be many, I presume, to admit that *a priori* there is no absolute

reason why individuals of the former kingdom should be endowed with power of generating electricity essentially denied to all members of the latter; few, also, I believe, will assert the antecedent impossibility of any of those plant-organs, termed 'vessels' and 'rids,' subserving, in a very restricted sense, it may be, the purpose of nerves.—I am, &c., GEORGE SIGERSON, M.D."

The following is a copy of the letter from Dr. Divers, referred to above:

"Charing Cross Hospital, London, August 15, 1866.
"My dear Dr. Sigerson,—At your request, I am very glad to be able to acknowledge witnessing the interesting fact you showed me at Kew, on the 12th of the present month, concerning the sensitive plant. The fact was this, that while the leaves of the plant proved highly sensitive to the slight contact of your finger, or of a piece of steel held in your hand, they were not sensitive to the similar contact of glass. This fact was new to me at the time.—Yours, my dear Dr. Sigerson, very truly,
"EDWARD DIVERS, M.D."

"George Sigerson, Esq., M.D."

Morgenroth.—A Correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* writes from Stuttgart: "Just now, when we are continually hearing sung by the marching troops the favourite 'Morgenroth,' it may prove interesting to many to learn the origin of this song, as it has been related to the writer of these lines some time ago by a fellow-student of the prematurely deceased poet. In the year 1824, Wilhelm Hauff was living in his mother's house, in the Haag-gasse (now non-existent), of Tübingen. Here he was awakened one morning, while it was yet scarcely daylight, by some near singing; it was in long-drawn and singularly moving chords; he opened the window to listen. The sounds came from the washing-house beneath, where the female domestics commenced their early labour with a social song. The words themselves he could not hear, but the tender melancholy of the national melody, combined with the profound silence all around, had a deep effect on the youthful imagination of the hearer. He seated himself in the face of the breaking dawn which just began to colour the sky, and soon brought to his admiring friends the successful poem with which Aurora had inspired him. One may see from this tale—and for this reason we like it so well—that Hauff's poem was a poem produced by the 'occasion' in the finest sense of Goethe's well-known saying. The whole character of the song, the situation, the tone, the 'national tinge, and the inner harmony with the melody, is all given with this origin. When Dietrich von Kraft, in Hauff's celebrated novel, 'Lichtenstein,' about to pay a visit to his noble guest, remains before the door, listening to this song, with which George accompanies the cleaning of his arms, perhaps a recollection haunted the author of his own first acquaintance with the old national melody. Well might his friends be delighted, for their young companion, whom they had hitherto only known to celebrate their student festivities with the common enthusiastic expressions of an earnest heart, suddenly stood before them a finished poet; for he who understands how to touch human souls so deeply with such simple words is, and remains, a poet, even were he only to have written that one song. Indeed, in no later poems of Hauff do we find such plastic power as in this one; while it is often conspicuous in his prose writings—merely to mention the 'Landsknechte' or the exquisite characters of the Bremer Rathskeller—in so striking a manner as to have justified hopes of a yet riper finish of the author's early-developed genius. It almost seems as though an inner presentiment that the 'blushing dawn would light the way to his own early death' had urged him to throw the whole power of his poetic nature into this song."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. L.—Eos.—N. C. S.—R. B.—C. H. M.—T. L. M. (no)—H. L.—received.
J. B., Southampton.—Your method is quite right, and well known.

Erratum.—P. 250, col. 2, line 41, for "Rearn" read Ream.

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Printed by JAMES HOLMES, at No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Middlesex; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county,
Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid. Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh; for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, September 1, 1866.